THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

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Editorial Briefs.

THE admission of Eustis as Senator from Louisiana, gives us a full Senate for the first time since the war.

THE New Hampshire Democratic State Convention will meet at Concord, January 16, 1878.

THE Williamsport *Sun* calls Butcher Butler, the new senator from South Carolina, "Honest Butler." Ye gods and little fishes!

THE United States Treasurer says that the old copper cent is not, and never was, a legal tender for any amount whatever.

WHILE they are wiping out the war legislation, would it not be as well to do away with the bank check stamp? It is a great nuisance.

THE funny fellow of the Burlington *Hawkeye* thinks that while Mr. Hayes is dealing out offices so liberally to the Democrats, he might do a very neat thing by appointing Samuel J. Tilden to be President!

IN speaking of the probability of Bob Ingersoll being appointed to a foreign mission the New York *Observer*, a religious and secular journal, says: "The name of the place where Bob will go commences with an H."

IT is said, privately, that the officers of the army ordered to the Mexican frontier have been directed to leave their families behind, and that no ladies will be permitted to go along. Such an order will be likely to make the soldiers think there may be work ahead.

SENATOR M. C. Butler declares his intention to show that he is not responsible for the Hamburg massacre. He will have a great many suspicious circumstances to explain away. We do not believe he can do it. However, we are glad he is becoming civilized enough to be ashamed of the affair.

PINCHBACK, of Louisiana, a short time ago, sent in his resignation as U. S. Senator to Gov. Nichols. But of course Nichols could not accept it, as that would recognize the validity of Pinchback's claim, and Pinchback is a "Nigger." No Southern barbarian will ever recognize the claim of a Negro whether it be just or not.

SPEAKER Randall has notified the keeper of the House restaurant that he must sell no more liquor in the Capitol building under penalty of forfeiture of his license. Won't that Democratic institution get awful dry sometimes? We must say we can see no inconsistency in rum and Democracy existing together. They are both time-honored, twin relics of barbaism.

WE have not seen it in the *Watchman*, but some of our exchanges say that our Democratic contemporary will shortly announce as its candidate for governor, Hon. Samuel H. Reynolds, of Lancaster. Mr. Reynolds is a good man, and no doubt would make a good governor, but he will save himself a heap of trouble if he does not allow his rest to be disturbed by ambitious hopes of this tantalizing honor, because the next governor will be a Republican.

WE see by the eastern papers that our friend and schoolmate, George A. Bruce, Esq., has just been elected Mayor of the city of Sommerville, almost without opposition, receiving 1334 votes to only 18 against him. Mr. Bruce is an active Republican, but evidently his political faith had nothing to do with his election. In fact, it is the case, generally, in eastern towns and cities. They elect good men without regard to their politics. We venture to predict that our friend George will make as good an executive officer as that city ever had or ever will have.

County Taxes.

The increase of county taxes this year has led the tax-payers of the county to believe that the great work of retrenchment and reform, which has been so much spoken of on the stump by Democratic orators for the past three years, was done more for the purpose of catching votes than with any idea of ever having it carried into practice. The fact that the county expenses are on the increase goes to show that there are unnecessary expenses that should be looked after and cut down to suit the times. There is no doubt but that the Court House officials—or many of them—are receiving more pay than would be required to purchase the labor of first-class men in any mercantile pursuit, while the present incumbants of the positions (as for example the boy treasurer) are men of very ordinary ability.

Are the farmers of Centre county willing to pay a boy three thousand dollars a year for setting around the Court House, toasting his shins, when they have to sell turkeys for eight cents per pound and wheat for one dollar and thirty-five cents per bushel? There is an inequality about this order of things which will strike every honest, sensible tax-payer as unjust to an alarming degree.

Then, again, why should not the county receive the service of these men at a fair price? "Oh, but," the official says, "we must give bail." So do all men in responsible positions. But what mercantile house or railroad would pay *such men* three thousand dollars a year? This matter of giving bail does not enter into the question. What the people do, and have a right to, complain of is the exorbitant price paid for a very inferior quality of men. We do not say they are not competent to fill the positions they occupy, but we do say that they are not the kind of men that should be paid three thousand dollars a year for their labor. If the salaries of these men were lowered to a fair price, we would not see, at the assembling of every Democratic convention, such a disgraceful scramble for place and position as we now see.

There are a million men in the republic to-day just as qualified as these men, and just as able to get bail, who would be glad to accept such positions for one-third the sum the county is paying. Then why, we say again, should the county, because this is a public service, pay three times as much as the labor is worth. Would it not be well for the Commissioners or Auditors to examine into this matter? When all other industries are paralyzed, it will not do for a party that cries aloud for "reform" at every election to ignore facts like these. The honest voters care only for parties so far as they serve the best interests of the whole people. We do not believe that even the Democrats of Centre county will vote year after year with their party in county affairs if they persist in making fat places for boys and men who could not, at any legitimate business, earn one-tenth as much as the county now pays for their service. Voters and tax payers, do not take our word for this, nor the *Watchman's*, but examine into the matter yourselves. If you do, we are sure you will demand a change.

RAILROADS occasionally complain of dead-heading, but no institution suffers so much by it as the press. A sensible writer says: "The press endures the affliction of dead-headism from the pulpit, the bar and the stage, from corporations, societies and individuals. It is expected to yield its interests; it is required to give strength to the weak, eyes to the blind, clothes to the naked and bread to the hungry; it is asked to cover infirmities, hide weaknesses and wink at quacks, bolster up dull authors and flatter the vain; it is, in short, to be all things to all men, and if it looks for pay or reward it is denounced as mean and sordid. There is no interest under the whole heavens that is expected to give so much to society without pay or thanks as the press."

——Go to Sechler's for groceries.

The Dollar of Our Fathers.

Every one is becoming interested in all matters pertaining to finance, and it is no more than right that all sides should be heard. We give the following, from the Hollidaysburg *Register*, not particularly because we endorse it, but that it presents a side of this vexed question that is not so much talked about:

The debt of the national government, incurred in putting down the great rebellion, was contracted at a time when we had the double medium of currency, gold and silver, and payable in coin, that is, the gold and silver dollar. In 1873, the double standard was abolished by Congress, and now it is demanded that the debt and interest shall be paid in gold only. But at the time the debt was contracted, the silver dollar was equal in value to the gold dollar. Since that time, in consequence of the large increase of silver, in the Western States and Territories, and the demonetization of silver, as a currency, in several European nations, silver has declined in value, until the silver dollar of our fathers is only worth 82 cents, while the gold dollar is worth one hundred cents. Right thinking persons contend that it would be a great fraud to compel the owners of our bonds to take 92 cents for one dollar—that it would be an outrage to compel the manufacturer, the farmer, the mechanic, and the laboring man, to accept 92 cents for 100 cents' worth of manufactures, produce, or labor. And in this view of the case we fully agree. It would be a fraud upon the people, and lower our good name as a nation, and destroy our national credit abroad, to coin 92 cents' worth of silver, stamp it as one hundred cents, and compel the people to take it for eight cents more than it is worth. Still, we are in favor of the double standard. Let Congress pass a bill adopting the double standard, and making the gold dollar and the silver dollar a legal tender in all amounts, due the government and people—but let the silver dollar be fully equal to the gold dollar, putting one hundred cents' worth of metal into each coin—and it will be a convenience and a blessing to the people, and our credit, at home and abroad, will remain untarnished. These are our views on the silver question, and we think they are the views of all honest people.

From an article in the Chambersburg *Repository*, on this question, we extract the following, with which we fully concur: "There is no better or more successful financial system to be found than that of France, and there is more silver than gold in its mixed basis. There is little danger of undue inflation of the currency by restoring "the dollar of our fathers" to its former honorable position, but if this is an inflation measure, than to that extent, inflation is right. We cannot have too much of either gold, silver, greenbacks or national bank notes, if they are held at equal value. The exclusive gold basis theory was pretty well exploded in the days of Jackson and Benton, and to attempt to return to it now, is to roll back the car of progress for a century, and adopt the narrow financial views of the dark ages. The sustenance of the greenback party is drawn mainly from the extreme and unreasonable demands of the gold resumptionists, and both will have to yield something to the permanent settlement of the question."

WE have always been told that the Grange, or Patrons of Husbandry, never mix in politics, yet we see by an eastern paper, the *Farmer's Cabinet*, published at Amherst, New Hampshire, that the National Grange, at a late session, has taken hold of a matter somewhat political in its nature, which is likely to alienate from the order the sympathies of the majority of the members in that section. It says:

The National Grange which has been in session at Cincinnati has done more by the passage of one or two resolutions to injure the order than all its enemies could have done in a year. The resolutions favor the repeal of the Resumption act and the passage of the Bland silver bill, and as far as resolutions can go, pledge the Order to the wild and ruinous schemes of the Southern and Western inflationists. The Eastern Granges cannot be led or driven into the support of financial measures which they believe to be dishonest, disgraceful and ruinous; and if the Western and Southern brethren, being in a majority, attempt to prostitute the Order to such a base use they will cause a rupture which cannot be healed.

THE Hindoos have determined to organize missions for the propagation of Brahmanism among the benighted English Christians in Australia. A prominent Hindoo lately visited that country and was surprised to see the fearful prevalence of drunkenness among the inhabitants. Returning to his native country he called together a meeting of Bramins, at Benares,—the holy city,—and laid before them the miserable and degraded condition of the people in Australia. A large sum of money was subscribed and several Bramins offered themselves for the good work. Suradschi, an eminent Bramin of Benares, is now busily engaged in translating the Vedas into the English language for the use of the missionaries.

The Puritans.

Since we have come to this State we have often, in conversation, been called upon to defend the acts of our early ancestors. Their actions towards those who differed from them have been denounced. We believe they have made a history to be proud of, and it is with pleasure that we copy this article from the *North American Review*:

"The Puritans have been blamed because people have not stopped to consider their real aims and the conditions of their existence—because they have not tried to put themselves in their place. The Puritans acquired their land not merely by royal patent, but by the abandonment of home, of civilization, and of every comfort. In a piece so dearly bought they had an inalienable right to do as they pleased, and it pleased them to try a great political experiment. They had entered into the land and possessed it, and there, in the wilderness, they founded a Puritan State, the asylum for men of their race and religion. In their new country it further pleased them to make Church and State one, and they believed that whoever touched one touched the other, and therefore they defended both with all their strength. They did not come to the barren shores of Massachusetts Bay to obtain for every papist, fanatic, and heretic freedom to worship God after his fashion; they sought freedom to worship God after their own fashion. Whoever interfered with them or threatened the existence of their government by attacks on Church or State, whether it was Charles the First or Roger Williams, they resisted to the uttermost, and, if they had the power, punished the assailant by exile and sometimes by death. By every law of self-preservation, by every law of common-sense and common prudence, and with all justice in so doing, they acted strongly and well. No doubt their judgment often erred, for they were human and fallible. No doubt they were often harsh and narrow-minded if tried by our standards or by the standards of such contemporaries as Francis Bacon and John Selden. Yet it is folly and weakness to make apologies for them, for they need none. The Puritans of Massachusetts acted according to their best lights, and they acted like wise, brave men. They built up a strong, enduring State, the corner-stone of a great nation. All these men need is the exact and severe justice of history, and sooner or later the judgment of history must become the verdict of mankind."

Lycoming County Bankers on the Silver Question.

The bankers of Williamsport have held a meeting lately to discuss the silver question, and have prepared a petition to be presented to Congress. This demonstrates that all bankers do not think alike upon this important question. While eastern bankers are memoralizing Congress against the passage of the silver bill, bankers—some at least—in this section entertain opposite views. Can it be, then, that the passage of this bill would be so dishonest as these eastern bankers would have us believe? The following is the petition:

TO THE HONORABLE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES WE PRESENT THE FOLLOWING PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS ON FINANCIAL QUESTIONS NOW BEFORE CONGRESS:

WHEREAS, The remonetization of silver as money is now almost entirely absorbing the attention of Congress and equally interests all classes of our people we think an interchange of views and opinions of business men, bankers, etc., at this time especially desirable, and is worthy careful study and investigation, and we therefore deem it wise and proper to invite action on this important subject; therefore

Resolved, That the act of Congress of 1873-4, demonetizing silver, if not obtained by indirection, was ill-considered, not well understood at the time of its passage, neither by Congress or the executive, and not called for or sanctioned by the mass of the people, and therefore ought to be repealed or greatly modified. That if by an act of Congress the greenback paper dollar can be used, as at present, the within less than three per cent. of the piece of gold, the same power can surely make money of a commodity used exclusively as such by four-fifths of the inhabitants of the globe and has been so used by this nation during the years of our national existence.

That it is unwise and inexpedient to demonetize coin at will when we are approaching the resumption of specie payments, thereby depriving the country of about one half of the money formerly used for such purposes, and rendering it almost impossible to maintain such resumption by destroying half our present money power when past experience has proved that the whole amount is not enough for the purpose proposed. That the public faith should be maintained inviolate by a faithful discharge of all obligations and indebtedness, precisely as denominated in the bond or obligation, if the promise to pay be in coin or gold, so let them be paid in the strictness of the letter, and we shall have no fear of our national credit suffering or our national honor being tarnished, by doing what we agree to do. That we think it would be an act of supreme folly for the Congress of the greatest silver producing country in the world to permanently demonetize the money of which they are the chief producers. That we will cordially unite with any corporation or business men in memorializing Congress to remonetize silver, either by international Congress to arrange the relative value of gold or silver as between the nations using the silver, and mixed standard of value, or any other measure which Congress may in their wisdom devise whereby silver may become a legal tender for all debts, dues and demands whatever.

A. Updegraff, Pres't First National Bank.
W. H.Son, Cashier
C. Watson, Pres't West Branch Nat'l Bank.
W. S Watson, Cashier
Geo. Bubb, Pres't Lycoming Nat'l Bank.
Chas. Glelm, Cashier.

NOT long ago a favorite theme for western soft money orators was the National Banking system. They assailed the banks as bloated monopolies rolling in wealth acquired at the expense of the tax-payers. The bankers were accused of drawing double interest on their capital, one from the Government which kept their bonds, and one from the people to whom they loaned the currency furnished them by the Government. By leaving out of the account all mention of taxes and expenses, the orator would be able to picture the bankers as an odious privileged class, and to arouse the indignation of the honest, hard-working farmers against men who owned bank stock, and wore broadcloth and ride in carriages every day. The free banking law, permitting everybody to go into the business of banking, who could command the necessary capital, put an end to most of this demagogue's talk, but some of it was still heard from Ohio in the late campaign. The report of the Comptroller of the Currency showing that many banks have found the business of issuing paper money so unprofitable that they have withdrawn from it, and the bills introduced in Congress to relieve the banks of taxes on their capital and deposits, will put a final quietus upon this whole line of argument. People do not voluntarily relinquish a business which is highly remunerative, nor are business men in the habit of appealing to Congress for a reduction of the burdens of taxation, unless they can demonstrate that those burdens render their profits inadequate.

PINCHBACK, in his letter to Gov. Nicholls resigning his pretention to a seat in the Senate, shows very conclusively that the legislature of Louisiana which elected him a Senator of the United States in 1873, had stronger claims to respect than the body which elected Kellogg last winter, and he makes a good point against those Republican Senators who were too conscientious to vote in favor of his admission by reason of the fraudulent character of the legislature of that year, but who were not troubled with scruples of that kind when it came to vote for Kellogg this winter.

THE confederate members of Congress from the late Rebel States are demanding the repeal of all laws pensioning Union soldiers. Pension all—both Rebel and Union—or none is their watchword. How will this please some of the soldiers in this county who habitually vote the Democratic ticket? When their pension stops they will perhaps think that a Democratic Congress can make for them as hard times as they will want.

IS THE *Watchman* in favor of economy, or not? Do they want the county to pay between two and three thousand dollars a year to a boy to act as treasurer, who could not, at any legitimate business, earn ten dollars a week? If we have got to pay three thousand dollars a year, we ought to have a man worth the money, and not a green boy.

THE New York *Herald* says that "President Hayes is only the shadow of John Sherman, in finance, and that by insulting Conkling he has lost the respect of New York." Yes, and of good, well disposed Republicans everywhere. He also insulted Pennsylvania, through Cameron, and the friends of the old Senator will be very apt to remember it.

Centre County Coal Fields.

In addition to its many other natural advantages, Centre county is highly favored in having large deposits of coal within its limits. There are two quite extensive districts in the county in which coal is now being mined—the Snow Shoe and the Philipsburg. The Snow Shoe coal region lies in the western part of the county, on the western slope of the Allegheny mountain, about twenty miles north-west of Bellefonte, with which it is connected by the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe railroad. This coal field, according to MacFarlane, covers an area of at least eight miles in a north and south direction, and some four miles in an east and west direction, and is situated and is on both sides of the head-waters of Beech creek. As far as explorations have developed, there are five seams of coal in this district, described as follows by James L. Sommerville, mining engineer of the Snow Shoe Company: The first is five feet thick, of clean coal; the second, one foot; the third, six feet; the fourth, four and one-half feet, of slaty coal; the fifth, six feet in thickness. This coal is semi-bituminous, of a good quality, free from sulphur and well adapted for steam and rolling mills. The analysis of Professor Rogers gives it 78 8 per cent. of coke and 21,2 per cent. of volatile matter and ashes. According to experiments made a number of years ago, this coal, for use on ocean steamers, is superior to all the other forty-two varieties that were tested. One estimate fixes the amount of coal in this field at 216,000,000 tons, but this falls far short of the actual quantity. The production of the Snow Shoe mines in 1871 was 82,468 tons, and in 1876 it was 76,165 tons. Some years it has reached 100,000 tons; of this, several thousand tons are annually used in the manufacture of Centre county iron.

The Philipsburg coal district is located south-west of Snow Shoe, and on the same side of the mountain. Its extent is greater than that of the Snow Shoe field. Professor Rogers, in his preliminary report of 1871, says that "the centre of the basin coincides very nearly with the course of the Mosbannon creek," which would place one-half of the district in each county—Centre and Clearfield. Thus far, mining operations have been more extensively conducted on that portion of the field lying in Clearfield than they have on that part belonging to Centre. Of the sixteen different companies operating in the Philipsburg region in 1871, but three or four of them were mining within the limits of Centre county. The entire production of the district for the above year was 542,896 tons. Analysis shows this coal to contain 70 per cent. of carbon, 22.3 per cent. of volatile matter, and 77 per cent. of ashes. In 1864 Prof. J. P. Lesley examined these lands and reported four workable veins, having an aggregate thickness of fourteen feet. The coal of this district finds a market principally in Philadelphia, though a portion has heretofore been shipped to New York.

THERE will be four eclipses in 1878, two of the sun and two of the moon, besides a transit of Mercury over the sun's disc. The dates of the eclipses are as follows: Annular eclipse of the sun, Feb. 2, invisible; partial eclipse of the moon, Feb. 17, partly invisible in this country; a total eclipse of the sun, July 29, invisible in this country as a partial eclipse; a partial eclipse of the moon, Aug. 12, part visible in the United States; a transit of Mercury over the sun's disc, which may be visible in the United States.

—President Hayes, in refusing to employ troops for the purpose of keeping Governor Packard in power in Louisiana, or Governor Chamberlain in power in South Carolina, only abstained from a questionable exercise of authority; but it by no means follows that he would fail to make all proper and appropriate efforts to enforce, through Federal agencies, the reconstruction acts and the new constitutional amendments, if notorious and flagrant attempts were made to violate them. While the fugitive slave act stained the statute books of the nation, it was repeatedly enforced in Northern Commonwealths, despite the popular indignation aroused in free communities and the covert or open hostility of local authorities; and the arm that was potent when wielded on the side of slavery should not be nerveless when its aid is required to defend civil or political freedom.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

The Old Home.

The roof tree stands as ever it stood, the jasmine stars the wall,
The great wisteria's purple blooms o'er dark gray gables t. ll,
The roses that our mother loved blush 'neath her window sill,
And the clematis our father trained droops as he taught it, still.

The August sunset lights the panes, where we were wont to watch,
Its rays of crimson and of gold on baby's face to catch;
On the wall where your first nest we found, the grand old ivy waves,
And when we chose a shoot to plant upon our sacred graves.

Thrushes that we paused to hear are dead long summers gone
Yet the sweet rose thicket echoes now to the self-same ringing tone;
The flowers a fuller glory show, and the trees a deepened shade,
Naught else on nature's face is changed since here of yore we played.

Naught else on nature's face. Oh, life, can ever seasons pass,
And leave our hearts renewed as fair and bright as meadow grass!
Death's icy shadow rests for us, on the home that once was ours,
We see through tears the brains that sport among our childhood's flowers.

The stranger's shadow flits across our old familiar floors.
The stranger's footstep as of right seeks our old opened doors.
With a dim sense of loss and wrong, like one from death returned,
We look on all for which for years our faithful fondness yearned.

Better to keep the fancy sketch of all it used to be,
Better than blurring by the truth the hues of memory!
O, earth has no abiding place, but the mighty word is given,
No cloud, or care, or change will vex the countless mansions of Heaven!

Our Story Teller.

Mark Shelton's Wife.

One cold morning in December, Mark Shelton, Esq., and his wife sat down to breakfast in one of the coziest of dining rooms; Mark with a cloud on his naturally pleasant face, and his wife's placid countenance wearing a puzzled and sorrowful look, for when had he been angry at her before?

He had scarcely spoken to her the previous evening, and he looked sullen and gloomy still. What had she done? She had pondered the thought over and over, yet she had not dared to ask him.

The morning sunlight streamed into the room as they silently drank their coffee and abstractedly nibbled their muffins; and broad stripes of yellow gold lay on the sea-green ground on the carpet, mingling softly with the bright tints of the autumn leaves that sprinkled it; and lighting up the pictures on the varnished walls, until they stood out vivified into life-like perfection in the mellow light. The fire burned cheerfully in the polished grate, the canary chirruped blithely in his gilded cage, while the trailing vines that festooned the recesses of every window turned each delicate tendril to the warm sunlight, as if thankful for the warmth and comfort and hallowed glow that filled that pleasant room.

Mr. Shelton finished his breakfast and took up his morning paper. Mrs. Shelton, a pale little woman, whose chief beauty lay in her eyes, which were so blue and trustful that one could not help loving their owner, watched his moody face uneasily. Her smooth purplish-black hair was coiled up in a loose double twist, with here and there a tiny curl peeping out, giving her a girlish look that Mark had often admired. Her morning dress of navy blue cashmere, with snowy lace at the throat and wrists, was simply elegance itself; and better than all was the work of the slim fingers that were nervously twirling the silver teaspoon in her dainty coffee cup.

But Mark was too much engrossed in his own moody thoughts to find any interest in wife or paper, for, after a vain attempt at reading, he laid the latter down and sat silently staring into the fire.

"Mark," burst out his wife, who felt as if she were under the influence of a nightmare, "what on earth is the matter with you?"

And Mark answered her with that sensible masculine evasion, "Nothing."

"I know there is something wrong somewhere," went on Mrs. Shelton, desperately. "Are you angry with me, Mark?"

"No, Alice, I'm not angry with you."

"Then tell me your trouble. I never saw you so depressed before, and we have been married five years to-day, Mark."

"Bless me! so we have! I had entirely forgotten it." Mr. Shelton looked up for the first time, and glanced across the table at the little woman in blue, whose cheeks had lost the peachy bloom they had worn that day five years ago. But the dear face was as fresh as ever in his partial eyes, and his heart ached more for her than for himself, for he knew she would suffer keenly in the crisis he was dreading so much. "If the children had been spared to us," he said mentally, thinking of the two little graves in Greenwood, "they would have been a comfort to her." But he kept his thoughts to himself, and said instead:

"Will you attend Mrs. Austie's party, Alice?"

"On the 20th?"

"Yes."

The uneasy light left Alice Shelton's loving eyes, for since he was not angry with her, she did not care to pry into his secrets. And yet, if he only would confide in her, she would feel so relieved!

"Will you go, Mark?"

"I think not." A curious smile parted his lips.

"Why?" in a tone of surprise.

"I shall be otherwise engaged."

"Nonsense, Mark. You must not be such a slave to business. Few men are as prosperous in the world"

"I have been prosperous," dreamily, but'—he never finished the sentence.

"And the panic never affected you in the least," innocently remarked Mrs. Shelton, who knew as much about the subtle workings of the financial world as she did about the mythical inhabitants of the moon.

Mr. Shelton jumped up, slightly flushed in the face.

"What idiots women are!" was the complimentary exclamation that met his wife's ears, as he went hurriedly from the room, heedless of her excited, "Mark—"

But Mark was out in the cold, sunlit streets before the little woman had recovered from her astonishment—his white even teeth clinched tightly together, as he hurried down to the dim, dusty office, where so many arduous duties demanded his attention.

Many of his business friends who met or passed him on the streets looked curiously at his downcast face; for his mind was too much preoccupied to take any interest in passing occurrences. He heard nothing, saw nothing, but the blue, numb hands of street beggars who seemed to beset his path every few rods, for his characteristic charity was well known, and few were the palms that did not close on the coveted penny.

For Mark was a good man, humane, charitable and generous in all things, and until a year back the world had gone well with him. But the panic swamped dozens of his debtors; his business was dead in a financial sense; and his creditors were clamorous for bills he could not meet. He had never been careless, unwise or extravagant in filling or discharging contracts, and his business difficulties had come upon him so swiftly and imperceptibly that the blow fell heavier than if he had been expecting some such catastrophe.

But Alice Shelton knew nothing of all this. The mental turmoil going on in her husband's breast never found vent in the dissatisfied word or look, and until the previous day he had kept his face and manner free from all traces of care and anxiety. But the constant excitement and worry had been too hard for him, and the dunning of a creditor who demanded the punctual payment of a note of four thousand that fell due on the 21st of December, together with other unforeseen debts, had so upset him that he could not cover his mental distresses with the mask of carelessness he had worn for weeks past.

His greatest trouble was for Alice. Never very strong—and he had often under-rated her strength—he had endeavored to surround her with every comfort, and had carefully kept all harrassing business details or cares from her ears. He had given her money without stint, and he supposed she spent it like other women, for she was always well dressed, and his home was a model of order and good taste. Be that as it may, he never thought of tracing the cause of his failure to home extravagance. For no woman was more thoroughly economical without being miserly than Mrs. Shelton. Her party toilettes were always in exceptional taste, and her dress for Mrs. Austin's party was not designed for any unusual display of elegance, although the gathering was to be one of unusual brilliancy.

The night of the 20th came—a dark, stormy December night, the air filled with snow-flakes, and the sky gray and overcast with heavy clouds.

"It is going to be a terrible night, Mark," Mrs. Shelton said to her husband, who sat before the library fire, evidently absorbed in the contents of the evening paper. "I have thought once or twice since I commenced dressing, that I would not go out to-night."

"Go, by all means, Alice; the carriage is close," her husband replied, glancing up at the trim little figure arrayed in a dark silk, retrimmed, with pale blush-roses in her purplish black hair, and at the white throat, half veiled with filmy lace. He smiled bitterly as he saw her happy, child-like innocence, as she might never go again among people who had sympathy for failing merchants, and who would not give his wife a thought if she were not rich in this world's goods.

"I wish you would go," she said, beseechingly, lingering at the door to adjust her cloak. "Mr. Austin will be expecting you."

Mr. Shelton smiled, thinking, perhaps, of the forbidding face of a man of whom he had begged a loan that afternoon, whose curt "cannot spare a dollar, sir," rang in his ears yet. He arose from his seat by the fire, and going over to his wife's side, fastened the warm wraps closer about her throat.

"Be careful of yourself, little woman, he said, with a forced attempt at gayety, "and enjoy yourself, for it is utterly impossible for me to go."

He accompanied her to the carriage, and, as he closed the door on the placid little face, he inwardly anathematized the weakness that prompted him to withhold the story of his difficulties from her, when she daily ran the risk of hearing it from lips less liable to soften its details. Yet he still hoped that the morrow would bring some chance of redeeming his lost credit; although his efforts to raise the $4,000 due on the 21st were still unsuccessful. He was almost worn out with physical and mental labor, yet he put on his hat and overcoat, and dragged himself wearily down town through the fast-falling snow and murky darkness, to spend the dreary hours of his wife's absence in poring over ledgers in his counting-room.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Mark Shelton, not quite satisfied with Mark's "strange freak," as she called her husband's refusal to attend the party, was zealously trying to feel at ease among Mrs. Austin's stylish guests. For somehow she felt depressed and ill at ease among the fashionables who had hitherto welcomed her as the wife of a prominent young merchant who was steadily rising to eminence in the commercial world. There was an undercurrent of coldness in their greetings that her sensitive nature detected instantly, and an angry flush rose to her cheek when she overheard a remark relating to "Mrs. Shelton's old silk."

"I suppose my dress is not up to their standard in point of elegance," she muttered, briefly; "but I'll never ruin Mark with my extravagance in dress—never!"

She slipped out of the gay, overcrowded parlors into the library where she found refuge behind the hangings of a bay window. She dropped into a low seat, and sat watching the streams of gaslight flickering across the street now ankle deep with snow, wishing that Mark would remember her orders and send the carriage early. The heavy sensuous odors of tropical plants filled the room with fragrance that almost took her breath away, and in the distance the music of a popular waltz rose and fell, the soft, voluptuous cadences soothing her disturbed mind into a calmness that was broken by the entrance of two ladies, whose first words chained Mrs. Shelton to her seat, and held her in the questionable light of an eavesdropper.

"I was astonished to see Mrs. Mark Shelton out to-night," exclaimed the elder of the two ladies, whose diamonds flashed in the gas light.

"Why?"

"Have you not heard? Why, Mrs. Lamar! Shelton is on the verge of bankruptcy."

"Mark Shelton? Impossible! Why he is considered one of the staunchest merchants in the city."

"And was. But he has lost credit somehow. He has been on the streets for days trying to raise money to cancel most of his urgent debts; and I would not be surprised if his wife did have to give up her stylish home before the winter is over."

"She is nobody, anyway. Her father was only a soap chandler, and I have often wondered at Mark Shelton's taste in choosing her for a wife," remarked Mrs. Lamar, who had once a decided fancy for Mark herself.

"Soap chandlers are as good as other men, provided they are sober and respectable," returned the lady with the diamonds, whose father had once been a peanut vender, while Mrs. Lamar's ancestors were famous for blue blood and reckless dissipation.

"I don't pity Mrs. Shelton, though," went on Mrs. Lamar, politely ignoring the elder lady's home thrusts; "for I expect she is just like other women in the same situation; Mark made oceans of money, and she spent it."

"Doubtless. Just give any woman that never had anything some money to splurge on, and see how soon she'll go through it," laughed the elder lady as she glided out of the library, her rich silks sweeping after her like purple billows, while Mrs. Lamar followed her like a shadow, in her pale-colored tarletan robes.

Poor Alice Shelton had heard every word and sat perfectly still, with her slim, white fingers clasped tightly together. Every faculty of her nature seemed paralyzed by the intensity of her emotions. Her honest, conscientious heart was shocked at the hypocrisy of two of her most intimate society friends, and with the bitterness was mingled a feeling of intense pity for Mark, who had kept all this from her ears that she might hear it from such uncharitable lips. Verily, she thought, the world is a vain show, and those who love it are but moths fluttering about its dazzling pleasures, only to have their wings singed by the cruel tongues of flame that leap up from envy, malice and deceit.

"Mark shall not fail," she said, rising up with a white determined face. "I will show them that his wife is worthy of him."

Heedless of the gayety and warmth around her of the blinding snow storm that was raging without, or the long snow-bound walk that lay between the Austin mansion and her husband's warehouse, she hurried up to the dressing-room, and, wrapping herself up in cloak and furs, went out into the storm and bravely faced the blinding sheets of snow that the wind dashed into her face—a face almost as ghastly as the snow that fell as swiftly and silently on the half-deserted pavements. The gas flared out through murky gas lamps with a dull, sickly glare; hacks and carriages went whirling by like sheeted ghosts, and once in a while some belated pedestrian almost walked over her; but Mrs. Shelton walked on, her heart too hard and anxious to think of fear or fatigue.

When she reached the warehouse the clock on a distant steeple was just chiming eleven, and Mark was standing in the dimly-lighted office, putting on his overcoat. The porter dozed in a chair before the stove in the outer room, and Alice stole softly past him and stood before her husband.

"Alice!"

His eyes dilated in astonishment. Alice dropped into a seat and looked up at him with a glitter in her blue eyes that held him spell bound.

"Mark do you think I'm a fool?"

Her voice had a raspy ring that startled Mark. He glanced at her snow covered wraps, and then made a dash for the soaked boots peeping out from under the edge of her bedraggled silken skirts.

"Alice!"—one boot came off with a jerk—"what insane whim drove you out on the street such a night as this?" He flung its mate to the furthest end of the room.

"O Mark!" Mrs. Shelton's temporary strength and courage was swiftly vanishing, "are you going to fail?"

Mark instantly comprehended the situation. She had heard the story of his financial troubles, probably in some distorted form and the knowledge had almost crazed her. He blamed himself severely for keeping her in ignorance of the truth. He always had a repugnance to womanly interferance in business matters, but felt, in justice to his wife's general worthiness, he should have trusted her in this emergency.

"Hush, Alice!"—for she was beginning to sob hysterically, 'you must not be alarmed. If I can raise the money to pay off a note that falls due to-morrow, I may weather the panic yet."

Her little face lighted up eagerly.

"How much will you need?"

"Four thousand dollars."

"Is that all?' with a little hysterical laugh. "Then you won't fail; for I have five thousand all my own, saved out of the money you gave me to spend on the house and myself. Ah, Mark, you thought I spent it?"

"Alice!"—Mark took the little shivering form in his arms—"you are worth your weight in gold."

"I know it," slyly retorted Alice; "but it has taken you five years to find it out. And, Mark, if you cannot cancel the rest of your debts we'll sell the house and live in a room or two until the panic is over, for you shall not fail."

Mark sent for a carriage, and they went home through the white noiseless streets. Alice, recounting as she went the story she heard in Mr. Austin's perfumed library. At its conclusion she said:

"It was cruel of you to keep me in the dark so long, Mark. And never, never treat me like a fool or a child again. For if I am a soap-chandler's daughter, I have sense and feeling and judgment and discretion enough to save something for 'rainy days.'"

It is needless to say that Mark redeemed his note, to the chagrin of some of his business rivals, who had secretly gloated over his difficulties; and, although his affection for his wife was never demonstrative, the care he took of her was wonderful, for he has found that the price of a good wife is "above rubies."

Old Bachelors.

I do not know but I shall offend some of the masculine readers of the REPUBLICAN, but so much is said about "old maids" that I feel like throwing down the gauntlet and saying that for "ways that are vain and tricks that are plain" an old bachelor is "somewhat peculiar." When we see an old maid we are apt to say, "She would have married if she could, of course;" and on the other hand, the old bachelor would have us think he could if he would, but I declare, as far as my experience goes, those men who were fore-ordained to live single, are usually very disagreeable, whether from nature or practice I am unable to say. So notional about their clothing, everything must look just so, such wriggling and twisting when young ladies are around, so nice about their conversation and everything they do. But "pshaw," why particularize; you know how foolishly most bachelors act,—not all, of course; there are some exceptions, but they are few and far between. Now, what is the use of it? If one of the noble "Lords of Creation" does not see fit to marry, why can he not act like other men? What is the use of making a fool of himself? There, now, you have my mind on the subject. AMELIA.

A gentleman asked an Irishman why he wore his stockings wrong side outward. He replied: "Because there's a hole on the other side."

Ten Per Cent. Draws Hard.

BY PROFESSOR WM. J. BEAL.

Interest money is a levy tax on many people of the United States. There is no other burden in the shape of money, which weighs down like interest, unless it be money spent for intoxicating liquors. Men complain of high State taxes, of school taxes, and taxes for bridges, sewers, grading, and for building churches. For some of these they are able to see an equivalent, but for money paid as interest—for the use of money, few realize or gain what it costs. It is an expensive luxury to pay for the mere privilege of handling what does not belong to you. People are likely to over-est mate your wealth, and you pay more taxes than you ought to.

In most parts of our new country, ten per cent. per annum, or more is paid for the use of money. A shrewd business man may reasonably make it pay to live at this rate for a short time, but even such men often fail to make it profitable. It is an uncommon thing for any business to pay a sure and safe return of ten per cent. for any length of time. The profits of great enterprises, like railroads, manufactories of iron, cloth, farm implements, etc., etc., are so variable, so fluctuating that it is difficult to tell their average profit or the average profit of any one of them. We know it is not uncommon for railroads to go into the hands of a Receiver, because they cannot pay the interest of their debts. Factories stop and often go to decay, because they cannot pay running expenses. Often they cannot continue without losing money, to say nothing about the interest on the capital. Merchants seldom can pay ten per cent. on large amounts for any length of time. Even six per cent. is a heavy tax on any kind of business.

But it was not of these classes that I intended to speak at this time. The writer has been most of his life among farmers, and has had unusual opportunities for studying their management of finances. It may be worse in a new country than in an old one, but so far as my knowledge extends, a large majority of the farms of Michigan are covered by a mortgage. The farmer needs money to buy sheep, cattle, tools to build houses and barns, and clear and prepare land for crops. He is very like to underestimate the cost of a farm, and what it takes to stalk it properly. He invests all his money, and perhaps runs in debt, for his land alone, and leaves nothing with which to furnish it. Quite often he buys more land before he has money to pay for it, or even before he has paid off the mortgage on his present farm. Times may be easy; crops may be good, and high in price for a few years. He overestimates his ability to make money, and runs in debt. He has "bad luck," and the debt grows larger instead of smaller.

Farming is safe business, but even this has its dark side. Good crops are by no means sure, even with good culture. Blight, draught, insects, fire, sickness and other calamities may come when least expected, and with a large debt overwhelm the hopeful farmer.

I have never seen a farm, that for several years together paid ten per cent. interest on the capital invested. In an old scrap book I find the following. "No blister draws sharper than does the interest. Of all industries, none is comparable to that of interest. It works all day and night, in fair weather and in foul. It has no sound in its footsteps, but travels fast. It gnaws at a man's substance with invisible teeth. It binds industry with its film, as a fly is bound in the spider's web. Debts roll a man over and over, binding him hand and foot, and letting him hang upon the fatal mesh until the long-legged interests devours him. There is but one thing on a farm like it, and that is the Canada thistle, which swarms new plants every time you break its roots, whose blossoms are prolific, and every flower the father of a million seeds. Every leaf is an awl, every branch a spear, and every plant like a plantoon of bayonets, and a field of them like an armed host. The whole plant is a torment and a vegetable curse. And yet, a farmer had better make his bed of Canada thistles than to be at ease upon interest."

There are some exceptions to the general rule, that no man should be in debt. It may be better for one to owe something on a house and lot than to move from house to house every year or so and pay a high rent. It may do for a farmer to incur a small debt on a new piece of land, or on some improvement, but be cautious. A small debt will sometimes stimulate to industry and economy, but a large one will often weary, and finally come off victorious.

A farmer wishes to save his extra lot for his son, and so pays ten per cent. His sons and daughters cannot go to a good school or college because of that mortgage. The son sees the privations of a farmer's life under unfavorable circumstances. The father dies, and leaves the farm to his son with a heavy debt on it, which he in vain attempts to remove, or he sells the farm and leaves that kind of drudgery. Very often a farmer is keeping more land than he is able to work or manage well. He does not know how to get value received and more out of his hired help. Such a one is unwise not to sell a part, clear the debt, and work the remainder better. I have said nothing about the advantage which often occurs of having some extra money on hand to buy to best advantage. The man out of debt, and with a little ready money in his pocket, always has the advantage of the man who pays ten per cent.

A "Meeting" Family.

"Boys often manage to be out of the way just when hard work is to be done at home. But they cannot always give so good an account of themselves, as the boys in Farmer Gruff's family."

Old Farmer Gruff was one morning tugging away with all his might and main at a barrel of apples which he was endeavoring to get up the cellar stairs, and calling at the top of his lungs for one of the boys to lend him a hand, but in vain. When he had, after an infinite amount of sweating and snuffling, accomplished the task, and just when they were not needed, of course, the "boys" made their appearance.

"Where have you been, and what have you been about, I'd like to know, that you could not hear me call?" inquired the farmer, in an angry tone, and addressing the eldest.

"Out in the shop, settin' a saw," replied the youth.

"And you, Dick?"

"Out in the barn, settin' the hen."

"And you, sir?"

"Up in granny's room, settin' the clock."

"And you, young man?"

"Up in the garret, settin' the trap."

"And now, Master Fred, where were you, and what were you settin'?" asked the old farmer of the youngest progeny, the asperity of his temper being somewhat softened by this amusing category of answers. "Come, let's hear."

"Out on the doorstep, settin' still!" replied the young hopeful, seriously.

"A remarkable set, I must confess," added the amused sire, dispersing the grinning group with a wave of his hand.

Now is the time of year when carriage tops needs to be softened with oil to prevent their cracking, as they surely will unless made pliable. We have found fresh butter—that is butter before it has been salted—to be excellent for this purpose. It is also good for harness. If put on warm and well rubbed in, it will improve both the looks and condition of a leather top wonderfully. It is also much cheaper than neats-foot oil, and can always be had by speaking to the housewife in time. Castor oil is a much cheaper and better lubricator for wagon axles than the machine oils: it will wear longer. A little pot grease, free from salt, or fresh lard, rubbed on the polished surface of plows and cultivators after they have been washed clean, will save a good deal of time in the spring; and, moreover, they will work and last longer, as rust on iron is just so much decay. We can grease all of our tools of this kind in less than an hour, and experience has taught us it is time profitably spent.

A reporter recently called on a lady who had married a man that had already two wives living. He asked her what action she proposed to take to punish her deceiver, and was somewhat surprised to learn that she intended to take no action whatever. "Oh!" said the reporter, in astonishment, "the old story—with all his faults you love him still—that is, you shrink from the publicity." "Not at all," said the betrayed woman, calmly, "but another gentleman is paying attention to me, and thinks I am a widow, and—and you will oblige me by publishing nothing about the matter."

One of those excrescences of life—a female slanderer—went into a neighbor's house the other morning with her tongue loaded with new venom. There were several women present, and the slanderer's eyes glistened in anticipation. Throwing herself into a chair she sighed and said: "One half of the world don't know how the other half lives." "That ain't your fault," quietly observed one of the company. The slanderer turned yellow.

An Irish clergyman once broke off the thread of his discourse and thus addressed the congregation: "My dear brethren, let me tell you that I am just half through my sermon; but as I perceive your impatience, I will say that the remaining half is not more than a quarter as long as that you have heard."

A gentleman recently presented himself at the door of a French cabinet minister, but the guard refused to admit him. "It is all changed here, sir; your friend has been removed." "Impossible," was the answer; my friend is always the man who is in office."

As general Tcherbtomeoslemskeoff was leaving for the seat of war, his weeping sweetheart sobbed, "Though I no more behold thee, yet thy name will ever be a spell."

"Sam, why don't you talk to your master and tell him to lay up treasures in heaven?" "What's de use of him laying up treasures up dar? He never see um agin."

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Civil and Mechanical Engineer.
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[From the Scientific American.]

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Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

DR. E. I. KIRK.

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v9n41-1y*

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, at his residence on the corner of High and Allegheny streets. Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. 8-23-1y

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MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON
WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.

v6n1-1y

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. v 8 35-1y

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Boots & Shoes.

NOW TO BUY

Goods Cheap

We have the largest stock of

Boots and Shoes

Ever offered to Centre County trade, and are bound to sell at prices

ASTONISHINGLY LOW!

WE OFFER NO

BUNCOMBE,

in the way of a schedule of prices, but we mean

ALL WE SAY!

Call and see if we do not.

JOHN POWERS,

No. 5 Bush's Arcade.

9 34 3m

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free; write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time; don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 9-6-1y

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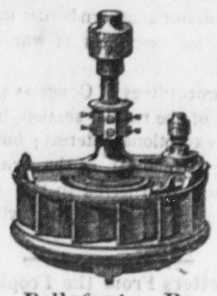
Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

v5n16a81-1y

Carriages.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed;

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

GO TO

J. R. BARTROFF

FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m

E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

W. S. GALBRAITH,
Bellefonte, Pa.

3-1y

Dyeing.

DYEING!

Mrs. Susannah Shope,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

will receive Cloths and Dress Goods, and Articles of Clothing, and Dye them

Any Color to Suit the Owner.

SILK DYEING MADE A SPECIALTY.

Persons wishing dyeing will please send for samples. Residence near the Union Cemetery. 9 10 1y

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Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

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ESTABLISHED 1865

American and Foreign Patents.

GILMORE & CO., SUCCESSORS TO CHAPMAN, HOSMER & CO., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement suits in different states, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

United States General Land Office.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address Gilmore & Co.,
47-tf WASHINGTON, D. C.

Bakeries.

BREAD EATERS, ATTEN

Mr. Albert Kauth,

AT THE

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

OYSTERS.

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.

8-32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

Oswego Starch.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Starch

Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the world.

Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure linen.

Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.

Is UNIFORM—stiffens and finishes work always the same. 9n14

Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch

Is the most delicious of all preparations for

PUDDINGS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKE, ETC

THOMAS H. RHOADS

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

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SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

FREE MAMMOTH OUTFIT TO EVERY BODY, Stem-winder watch *free* with first order. Ten Dollars a day guaranteed. **M. CRONEGH & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., or Milwaukee Wisconsin.** 42-4w

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RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots, & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICKSON & CO., 724 Chestnut St., Phil. Agent National Rubber Co. 23-48-tf

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50 Visiting Cards with your Name finely printed and 2 Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Landscape) printed in 10 colors, each, the lot sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as Money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. cor. 5th & Chestnut sts. Philadelphia. 9-20-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte, Pa., by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates:

One year in advance $2 00
If not paid for within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year $3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 5 lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches.....	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

Advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte Pa

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15, '77.

That portion of the President's message relating to National finances was not, of course, relished by a majority of those, in and out of Congress, who supported the Bland and Ewing bills, although it is obvious that the President has shown himself willing to assume a responsibility that they shrunk from taking, though convinced that their votes in favor of both measures and prompted by the popular sentiments of their districts demanding their enactment, were adverse to our best interests. But from the latest developments it must be admitted that their number is not large; and the joint opposition of the President and Mr. Sherman as indicated by their latest utterances, have reacted as a stimulant upon the inflation leaders. Already there are indications of an organized attempt to force Mr. Hayes to accept silver remonetization as a condition precedent to voting him the annual appropriations; in other words, the scheme to tack the silver bill to the appropriation bills has scores of advocates in the House, and the defeat of Morrill's motion in the Senate to defer consideration of the silver bill until January 11th, by the decisive vote of 40 to 18, is regarded as a test of the popularity of the measure in the upper House. Those hoping and believing three days ago that the opposition announced through the message and the Secretary's report would give both measures named their quietus, have become alarmed at the disposition manifested to resort to extreme measures on the part of their advocates.

So long as public sentiment in the South renders it impossible to punish the murderers of the Chisholm family, a large element among Republican members of Congress will remain skeptical as to any change wrought by the "Southern policy" making the Ku-Klux and Bull Dozers more tolerant of the opinions of political opponents; the admission of Butler by a solid Democratic vote will not be accepted as an indication of disintegration of that party and the wisdom, from a party point of view, of ignoring the preferences of the old and trusted leaders in Federal appointments will continue to be doubted so long as such men as Gordon, Stephens, Hill, Lamar, and others of that persuasion are permitted to dictate the appointment of such outspoken partisans as Fitzsimmons and Northup are said to be. Of the many damaging admissions made by Mr. Gordon during his Senatorial career, none take higher rank in that respect than his statement that no Republican could successfully enforce the revenue laws against the illicit distillers of his State, and the South generally. Edmunds and others on the Republican side evidently caused him to regret keenly this *lapsus linguæ*.

I believe it is generally conceded that the message will favorably compare with those of President Hayes' predecessors, as a well written, clear, and comprehensive state paper.

The spectacle of a drunken member about the Capitol, comparatively rare since the close of the war, has again become shamefully frequent. The order against selling liquor anywhere within the precincts of the building has, it is alleged, become a dead letter during the past two years; and from a sense of humiliation and shame the temperance element of the House has moved to make either selling or giving away intoxicating drinks anywhere under the roof of the Capitol a criminal offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment. The vote in favor of the resolution making it such, was unanimous in the House; we shall not lack opportunities to test the sincerity of that vote; and, by the way, I am led to say that a residence of only a few months is needed to convince the most indifferent of the urgent, *very urgent*, need of a temperance revival here.

Out of the 1800 bills introduced at the extra session, all passed except 1798. That is, at a session rendered necessary by Democratic hate and malice towards the army and navy, continued seven weeks, at a cost of thousands to the taxpayers, just two bills, which should have been passed last winter, were worried through. It is not very easy to see where the economy comes in.

The stampede of the Sioux Indians in process of removal from their reservation to the Missouri, is regarded at the War Department and at the Indian office as ominous of another Indian war. The visit of General Ord and other officers from the Rio Grande to give their views of the prospects there, has been followed by orders for reinforcing our army in that quarter; and the General's views, as he is reported to have expressed them, lead to the conviction that the complications on our southern border may easily lead to avert acts of war at any moment.

The proceedings of Congress since the opening of the regular session have not been of exceptional interest; but all are awaiting a renewal of the struggle for supremacy transferred to this session, and which, it is believed, is inevitable.

LEO.

Letters From the People.

COLLEGE TWP., Dec. 11, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Since I wrote my last letter (Nov. 9th) we have about finished up the gathering of crops for the season, so I cannot give much news about farm interests at this time of year. It has been my aim heretofore to give all the local happenings which transpired in this community, and which I always tried to make interesting to my brother farmers and readers of your valuable paper. I will now say to you, Mr. Editor, that this is the last letter I will write you this year on the subject of farming, and in closing up allow me to thank your readers for their patient indulgence if they chanced to read my blunt and unexperienced letters for the press. If, in my feeble effort, I did not please some, I hope to be excused; and I would say to you, Mr. Editor, if my local news was not so valuable from this locality as from another certain township,—(I do not wish to be too personal,)—I hope you will overlook it.

But it is hoped, Mr. Editor, that you will remind "Corporal" of being personal, as you did "Dutchman" recently. If you call my alluding to your Half-moon correspondent as a woman personal, it was utterly misconstrued; and I did not mean that "Corporal" should take such a *bad* meaning out of it and get in such a flutter, using such dishonorable, low, meaningless language where there was no occasion for it, as he did in his letter of the 21st ult. I should not have noticed it had you not previously remarked that correspondence which tended to excite envy would not be published. But I hope you will allow me to say what little I have in my own defense, and let the people judge. If my letters have not been acceptable, I do not want such a man as "Corporal's" opinion. I have often asked to be corrected by the people if my own views were at fault, as all are liable to make mistakes in expressing their views on the various topics of the day. I would much rather read and learn than attempt to instruct; hence my reason for writing, as I have told you before, was to have every farmer express his views on agriculture, etc. But I have made a miserable failure.

I went on writing my own experience of farming in Centre county, comparing the advantages here over the West and South-West, trying to make what little I knew as interesting as I could. If I have failed to interest the readers of the REPUBLICAN I cannot help it, as I done the very best I could in a farmer-like way. So in winding up this year's talk, I thank you, Mr. Editor, and your readers, for my first lesson as correspondent, and hope you may have a much more interesting and valuable local correspondent from the farm next year.

The season for planting wheat and rye being over, the crops all in, and the plow froze fast in the furrow, winter is now coming in earnest, and the people will now allow the farmer to give attention to other subjects for the next three months. But let us mind the preparations for next year. I think it is going to be a good one for farming, so let us hope for good times for all.

FARMER.

——Yesterday morning James Welch & Co. received another large invoice of Christmas goods, consisting of books for old and young, Bibles, prayer books, albums, fancy box-paper, perfumery, and a great variety of other things just adapted for presents.

——It is a fact that Newman, at the Eagle Clothing Hall, sells better clothing for less money than any other store in Central Pennsylvania. 49-tf

——White and yellow taffy for sale at Welch's.

Additional Locals.

——We find the following in the Phillipsburg *Journal*, which we should have published before, but it was crowded out. We now produce it for our readers who live at a distance, and to whom such a matter will no doubt be of interest:

OBITUARY.—It is our sad duty to record the unexpected death of one of our active citizens and business men, William C. Wagoner. He had been absent for a few weeks but returned home before election day, complaining of not being well, but was not confined to his room and bed until last Friday. On Sunday his physician was called in to see him, but nothing serious was apprehended, and he hoped to be about in a few days. However, on Monday evening, one of his friends called at his room and found him suffering with pain in his chest, more than usual, and requested to be raised up, and in the act of moving from the bedside, he fell heavily on his friend, both sinking to the floor together. Assistance being summoned, he was removed to his bed again, when he expired without a word. Thus apparently without a warning has another spirit been summoned to its eternal home. Mr. Wagoner was born in Covington, Ohio, April 15, 1833, and after the death of his father found a home, at the age of nine years, with his uncle, L.G. Kessler, Esq., then residing at Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, in this State. He manifested a more than usual degree of brightness and ability as a young man, and became popular in almost every position. He filled the office of Prothonotary for two terms in his adopted home, Huntingdon county. He also volunteered his services in behalf of the Union during the late war, and enlisted in the 125th regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers. He was promoted to the lieutenantcy of his company, and fell at the battle of Antietam severely wounded in the thigh, placing him in the hospital from which he was discharged unfit for duty. He was entitled to a pension for several years. Phillipsburg became his home in 1867, and for some years he was the senior member of the firm of Wagoner & Bro., doing a pretty extensive merchandising business. During the past four years he had been dealing pretty extensively in the shaved shingle trade in connection with some other branches of business. He was well and favorably known in this community as a courteous and genial friend to all, and unfortunately his own greatest enemy. He was a victim, at times only, however, to the strong power of ardent spirits, of which no one seemed more fully to realize the terrible misfortune than himself. Had it not been for this weakness he might have ranked with the first citizens of the place, financially and otherwise.

The remains of the deceased were taken in charge by the members of the Artisans' order of Mutual Protection, of which he was an active and efficient member, and Recorder at the time of his death. His fellow comrades of the war, Company E. of 5th Regt. N. G. of Pennsylvania, under command of Capt. Simler, and a large number of friends, followed his remains to the grave on Wednesday morning.

Resolutions.

ST. JOHN'S P. E. CHURCH,
Bellefonte, Pa., December 11th, 1877.

Extract from the minutes of the Vestry.

On motion the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Our worthy senior warden, W. F. Reynolds, Esq., out of the abundance of his worldly substance, as well as with his spirit, has erected upon our church lot, at his own personal cost and expense, a house to be used as a rectory for the parish; and

WHEREAS, In presenting the same as a thank-offering on Thanksgiving Day, he executed a deed of transfer to the officers of the parish, therefore

Resolved, That we, the rector, junior warden and vestrymen, on our own behalf, individually, and on behalf of the congregation whom we represent generally, do hereby express our sincere thanks for the same.

Resolved, That the parish recognize the goodness of God in putting it into the heart of Mr. Reynolds to exercise his liberality in this way, and pray that the blessings which God bestows upon the cheerful giver may be upon him.

W. W. MONTGOMERY,
Secretary.

READING NOTICES.

HOW IT IS DONE.—The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich;" the second, how to regain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second, (good health) by using GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Positively sold by all first class Druggists in the U. S. 36-eow-tf

A GENTLE HINT.—In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing consumption, hemorrhages, pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c.; regular size, 75c. 9 26-1y eow

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.
Makes the SKIN Soft, Clear, Pure, White and Healthy! is cleansing, deodorising, disinfecting, soothing, healing and purifying; removes dandruff, chafing, ulcers, sores, eruptions, roughness and redness of the Skin; relieves itching, burning and stinging of the skin, and irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve Itching Piles where nothing else will have any effect; is free from all OFFENSIVE ODOR, and prevents Contagious Diseases, and as an external medical and toilet preparation it has no equal. Price 25 cts., by mail 35; Box, 3 cakes, 60cts, by mail 75. Sold by druggists. E. S. WEBSTER, proprietor. Office, 50 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Depot N. Third st., Phila., Pa. 9 28 eowly

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Harper's Magazine for January, 1878.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for January is a mirror held up to many parts of the world, and giving back as many interesting pictures as could be crowded into a single number of this largest and most compact of all the Magazines.

The pictures in "A Glimpse of Prague" are of the Bohemian capital, replete with picturesque and historical associations. Here we have the wonderful Carls-bridge, with its beautiful old tower; the Cathedral of St. Vitus; Wallenstein's old palace; and the old room of the senators in the royal palace, out of whose windows the imperial councilors were thrown—the beginning of the Thirty Years' War.

From Bohemia, we are transported to the celebrated "Hot Springs of Arkansas," treated in a paper profusely illustrated, and as useful to those specially interested in this American Baden as it is picturesque and entertaining to general readers.

From Arkansas we are carried to the Valley of the Wye, on the "Welsh Border," and the magnificent ruins of Chepstow and Raglan castles, and of Tintern Abbey, are laid before us in excellent engraving.

Thence we are brought home again to "Life on Broadway," treated in Mr. Rideing's happiest vein, and illustrated by our best artists.

In "Sappho" we have a beautiful novelette of tragic interest from the pen of Mrs. C. V. Hamilton, with three remarkably effective illustrations by Abbey. This tragedy culminating under Italian skies is followed by one of a more familiar kind in the brief but touching sketch of "Mike," also finely illustrated.

J. T. Trowbridge contributes "Old Man Gram," another of his Ballads of To-Day, with three capital illustrations by Reinhart.

J. W. De Forest, in a brilliant paper, shows how the Turks fought against the Russians just fifty years ago.

Charlotte Adams contributes a brief sketch, entitled "Christmas in Venice" full of pictures that are almost poems.

This number contains several excellent short stories. Miss Thackeray concludes her beautiful Alpine story, "Da Capo." The next number of *Harper* is to have the commencement of two new serial novels—one by William Black, entitled "Macleod of Dare," illustrated by Pettie, Mill'ais, and other distinguished English artists; the other by Thomas Hardy, entitled "The Return of the Native," also effectively illustrated.

Mrs. Fremont concludes the interesting story of her life in California—a generation ago.

Besides Trowbridge's ballad, there are poems contributed by C. P. Cranch, Ellis Gray, Edgar Fawcett, and S. S. Conant.

The Editorial Departments—always the most interesting portion of *Harper*—are full of novel and timely matter.

Indexed Diary.

The Marginal Indexed Diary, or Daily Record Book, published by the Erie Publishing Co., Erie, Pa., is the best thing of the kind yet issued. It is convenient either for the pocket or desk, and perpetual, is good for any year or at any time of the year. There is an index of months across the foot of the page, and an index of days for each month at the side which enables the user to turn instantly to any date desired. It also contains an Alphabetical Index for classifying the subject matter of the book, besides thirty pages of valuable tables and useful information. We have one and do not hesitate to say it is the best thing in the line of diaries we have ever seen. The prices range from 75 cents to $2 25 per copy, according to style of binding; send post paid by the publishers, also for sale by Stationers.

THE FLORIDA IMMIGRANT.—We have just received a copy of the above monthly, which is a neatly-printed, eight-page paper, published under the supervision of the State Bureau of Immigration, and replete with valuable information concerning the soil, climate, products, State and Government lands, and healthfulness of that State. Any of our readers who have a curiosity to know more about the "Land of Flowers" and oranges will do well to send for the *Florida Immigrant*, published at Tallahassee, Florida. Subscription, $1.25 a year; specimen copies, 10 cents each. The *Immigrant* is also sold by all newsdealers.

THE YOUNG FOLKS' MONTHLY.—The Christmas number of the *Young Folks' Monthly* comes to us full of good things for old and young; stories, adventures, charades, declamations, puzzles, etc., etc. This magazine should be in every household where entertaining and instructive reading is wanted. Only $1 00 per year. Address the *Young Folks' Monthly*, Chicago, Ill.

New Advertisements.

KANSAS LANDS!

Farms for the Million!

3,000,000 ACRES OF KANSAS LANDS, IN THE GARDEN OF THE WEST, FOR SALE BY THE ATCHINSON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.

CHEAP FOR CASH

OR ON LONG CREDIT.

All persons contemplating going to the West should consult or write for maps and information as to route, rates of fare, &c., to

WM. SHORTLIDGE, Agent,
9-50-tf Bellefonte, Pa

KANSAS.

All about its Soil, Climate, Resources, Products, Laws, and its People are given in the KANSAS FARMER, a 10-page Weekly, in its 15th year. Post-paid, 3 months, 50c.

Address, J. K. HUDSON, Topeka, Kan.

Has quickly taken a high place among agricultural journals.—*N. Y. Tribune*... We have considered it among the best of our exchanges, and a worthy representative of the West.—*Practical Farmer*, Phil'a...Our Kansas friends should feel much pride in the high character and sterling worth of their State agricultural paper.—*National Live-Stock Journal*...We cheerfully credit it with being one of the best edited of our Western agricultural exchanges.—*Spirit of the Times*, N. Y. 50-4t

IF YOU WANT TO

HAVE MORE FUN

Than Going to a Circus,

Around the Evening Lamp, during the coming winter evenings, be sure and subscribe for the Cincinnati

BREAKFAST TABLE.

It will kill the blues stone dead, and fill your home with happy, healthful mirth.

It is not a comic paper, full of stale thin jokes and conundrums, but a live, fresh, spicy, airy family journal, with an original humorous feature predominant, first-class in in every respect, full of choice reading for the family circle, pure in tone and healthful in influence. Its articles are copied all over the country by papers that do not print rubbish. It is a paper that needs no recommendation but to be seen. It is a large, forty-eight column sheet, handsomely printed. Ask your newsdealer for specimen copy, or send three cent stamp to publication office and it will be sent by return mail.

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$50 That **Sanford's Radical Cure** for Catarrh will not instantly relieve and speedily cure. References: Henry Wells, Esq., Wells, Fargo & Co., Aurora, N. Y.; Wm. Bowen, Esq., McIlatton, Grant & Bowen, St. Louis. Testimonials and treatise by mail. Price, with improved Inhaler, $1. Sold everywhere. WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

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New Advertisements.

1878.
Eclectic Magazine
OF
FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE & ART.

(THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR.)

The "Eclectic" reprints monthly from all the foreign Quarterlies, Reviews, Magazines, and Journals, their choicest contents, including Essays, Scientific Papers, Biographical Sketches, Tales, Stories, and Poems. The field of selection is very large, and it is believed that the "Eclectic" presents a greater variety and higher standard of Literature than any periodical that depends exclusively upon home talent.

A knowledge of the current literature of other countries is indispensable to all who would keep pace with the progress of the age; and the "Eclectic" offers the best opportunity for obtaining this knowledge at a moderate price.

In **General Literature** such writers as Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, James Anthony Froude, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kinsley, Francis Power Cobbe, Leslie Stephens, Arthur Helps, Alfred Tennyson, Thomas Hughes, William Black, Mrs. Oliphant, Thomas Hardy, Turgenieff, William Morris, Miss Thackeray, and others equally eminent are represented in its pages.

In **Science**, the best articles of such thinkers and writers as Profs. Huxley and Tyndall, Richard Proctor, B. A., Prof. Owen, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Max Muller, J. Norman Lockyer, St. George Mivart, E. B. Taylor, and others, are given.

The Eclectic offers its readers **the best serial stories**, together with the **short stories** for which the English magazines have a high and deserved reputation.

Its **Editorial Departments** comprise Literary Notices (dealing with current home books), Foreign Literary Notes, and Art (summarizing briefly the new discoveries and achievements in this field), and Varieties (consisting of choice extracts from new books and foreign journals.)

Each number contains a **Fine Steel Engraving**—usually a portrait—executed in the best manner.

TERMS:—Single copies, 45 cents; one copy one year, $5; two copies, $9; five copies, $20. Trial subscriptions for three months, $1. The Eclectic and any $4 Magazine to one address, $8.

Special Offer to New Subscribers.

The publisher takes pleasure in announcing that he has made arrangements which enable him to furnish to every subscriber to the Eclectic (for *one dollar* in addition to the regular subscription price) a large and fine steel engraving, entitled **"Highland Pets."**

This engraving is from one of Landseer's most celebrated paintings, and represents a Highland girl surrounded by a group of fawns, which she is feeding, while her young brother holds a stately pair of antlers, probably the trophy of some former chase. The size of the plate is 18x27 inches, printed on heavy plate paper, making a picture suitable for the wall of any room. The regular price of this engraving is $5, but we furnish it *only* to subscribers to the ECLECTIC. Address,

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Archibald C. Quay, late of Curtin township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

PHŒBE M. QUAY, Administratrix.
Howard, Pa., Dec. 5, 1877. 9 49-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Henry Grove, late of Howard borough, deceased all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, present them duly authenticated for settlement.

H. B GROVE, Administrator.
Howard, Dec 10, 1877, 9 49-6t

NOTICE.—All persons having claims of any kind against Orlando W. Curtin deceased will please have them duly authenticated, and sent by mail to the undersigned at Roland, Centre county, Pa., and all indebted to him, please make payment to the same.

AUSTIN CURTIN,
9 49-2t Roland P. O., Centre Co., Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre county, to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of J. M. and C. H. Kephart, executors of Peninah Kephart, late of Patton township, deceased, and make distribution of the balance in hands of said executives to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Bellefonte on Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested are required to attend and present their claims on said fund.

9 49-3t E. M. BLANCHARD, Auditor.

LEGAL NOTICE.—Application will be made to His Honor Jno. H. Orvis, at Chambers, on Saturday, the 29th of December, 1877, for the incorporation of the "Washington Grange Hall Association, of Ferguson township, Centre county, Pa." The object of the association will be "to advance and promote the social culture of its members, and promote the interests of agriculture." ADAM HOY,
9 49-3t Solicitor.

ABOUT THE 15th OF THE PRESENT Month, Frank P. Blair will open the finest lot of

Wedding and Christmas Presents,

In SILVER, &c., that was ever offered in this part of the State.

NOTICE.—Please take notice that I have bought at Collector's sale, all the personal property of John Kline, and I hereby caution all parties that have claims not to meddle with said property. (9 49-3t) JOHN CRAIG.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day associated with us Isaac Mitchell, and will continue business under the firm name of Wilson, McFarlane & Co. WILSON & McFARLANE.
Bellefonte, Dec. 1, 1877. 48-3t

THE Millesburg Building and Loan Association will sell additional stock in the second series, at Seven, 58-100 Dollars ($7 58) a share, on Dec. 15, 1877, (sixth meeting of second series). FRANK E. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

GUNS and Revolvers. Illustrated Price List free. Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa. 50 4t

NEW ORGANS. 16 Stops $123; 10, $96; 12, $85; 9, $65. **Pianos**, retail price, $750 only $235. Send for confidential circulars. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. 50-2t

3 new vocal and 2 new instrumental pieces Sheet Music, 10c. silver or stps. Music Pub. Co., Middleboro, Mass. 50-4t

50 LARGE MIXED CARDS with name, in Case, 13c. 25 without case, 9c. 30 new fun cards 10c. Outfits 10c. F. WARBURN & Co., Middleboro, Mass. 50-4t

New Advertisements.

THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE
FOR 1878.

The *Tribune* has long enjoyed the distinction of the largest circulation among the best people. During the year 1876 it will spend more labor and money than ever before to deserve that preeminence. It secured, and means to retain it, by becoming the medium of the best thought and the voice of the best conscience of the time, by keeping abreast of the highest progress, favoring the freest discussion, hearing all sides, appealing always to the best intelligence and the purest morality, and refusing to cater to the tastes of the vile or the prejudices of the ignorant. The continued popular approval, and the constantly wide-ing political influence it enjoys, are the best proofs that it is still faithful to these early secrets of its strength.

The *Tribune* earnestly strove for the election of President Hayes, and it gives its heartiest support to the high purposes of his administration. Doubting the wisdom of methods sometimes taken by his subordinates, and criticising with entire freedom his occasional mistakes, it still thinks it the duty of the hour to hold together and strengthen the party that elected and alone sustains him. It believes the day of danger to the negro has passed, and that of danger to the tax-payer has come. The Solid South (at last in full control of every Rebel and Border State) sees its chance to get at the national treasury, and get back what it lost by the war. Only 47 Northern votes are needed. If Tammany Hall could furnish New York, then Indiana, or Connecticut and New Jersey would suffice. The danger is upon us; and against it the old party of freedom, still the party of the churches and the school houses, is the only bulwark. It alone can keep the Solid South from grasping the national government in 1880. It alone can save us, even now, from the threatened Democratic abandonment of resumption and renewed debasement of the currency, which would heedlessly and most wickedly check the revival of business, and treble the country's burdens. In behalf of the old party, therefore, the *Tribune* renews the old appeal to the national conscience, the national honor, and the enlightened self-interest of the tax-payers.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

combines many of the merits of both the daily and weekly issue, and is, in some respects, the best as well as the cheapest paper sent out from the *Tribune* office. It contains all the literary, agricultural, and domestic miscellany, and all the special articles prepared for the weekly. It has besides nearly all the news of the daily, and most of its editorial articles not strictly local in their application. It has been enlarged, and changed to the new sixteen-page form described below—a change which has long been asked by many of its most intelligent patrons.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

This has been, for a third of a century, the favorite paper for our substantial country population. A competent critic has said of it: "The weekly *Tribune* has done more for the settlement and prosperity of the Great West, and has made more good farmers and good citizens than any other single influence that ever existed in this country." During the ensuing year it means not only to preserve all its old merits, but to take a long stride ahead. By the introduction of $30,000 worth of new machinery, and by an enlargement of its size, (making it the largest single sheet issued by any newspaper in the country), it is enabled to give subscribers what they have so long asked—their favorite paper in a shape easier to read and convenient for binding. Each issue consists of sixteen pages, of the form and general appearance of *Harper's Weekly*, but with pages considerably larger, and with unusually large and clear type. All the old and standard features are carefully preserved, while the new form and additional size enable us to offer the following among many

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I. A graphic series of articles on Domestic Life and Habits Abroad, by Bayard Taylor.

II. A few papers on Current Topics from the Christian Minister's Point of View, by the Rev. John Hall, D.D.

III. Occasional contributions on Political Problems and Promises, by Gail Hamilton.

IV. A Northern Farmer on Southern Agriculture, by Solon Robinson.

V. Life and Sights in New York, by Veterans of the City Staff.

These articles will not be mere reproductions of the daily paper. They will be prepared expressly for the weekly *Tribune*, and will first see the light in its columns.

FOR FARMERS.

The Agricultural Department of the weekly *Tribune* has always been recognized as beyond comparison with that of any rival. More good work and more money are now spent upon it than ever before. Among regular contributors to it are Professor James Law, the country's foremost veterinary authority; Professor L. B. Arnold, unequalled as an instructor in the fine art of dairying; Professor G. C. Caldwell, of national reputation as an agricultural chemist; Professor C. V. Riley, the well-known entomologist; Mr. Josiah Hoopes, the horticultural authority, and other agricultural specialists of the highest rank.

NO RIVALS TO COMPARE IT WITH.

The weekly *Tribune* is now utterly unlike any other weekly newspaper issued from the office of a daily in New York or in the country—larger, in different and better form, in better type, and filled with matter prepared expressly for its readers—not with the stale news dumped in from the daily. It can only be compared with the three and four dollar weeklies, like *Harper's*, and the great religious and literary journals, while its pages are larger than any of these. Its price, however, remains fixed at such low rates as to defy competition, and the extraordinary premiums surpass anything even in its own history.

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WEBSTER'S $12 UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY FREE!

The *Tribune* makes to its old subscribers an extraordinary offer. It will give them the weekly for five years, postpaid, and a copy of the great standard Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, in leather binding, 1,836 quarto pages, with 3,000 engravings, both for $10—being two dollars less than the cost of the Dictionary alone at any book store! If the old subscriber prefers he need pay for the weekly only two years for himself, by sending three new subscribers for one year each. In either case the remittance of $10 secures five years' subscription for the weekly "Tribune" as well as the twelve-dollar Dictionary.

Any old subscriber to the semi-weekly "Tribune" can avail himself of the same offer by sending the regular price of that issue for five years' subscription, $15 in the same way.

Thus, any subscriber to either edition, renewing his subscription for five years at the regular rate to single subscribers (or renewing for only two years, and getting three new subscribers) gets five years of his favorite paper for nothing, and the great Dictionary for $4 less than its regular price; or he gets his paper at the regular price, and the great Dictionary for nothing—whichever way he pleases to count it!

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5 weeklies—Any five Tribune Novels.

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20 weeklies—The semi-weekly; or one extra weekly, and either Mr. Greeley's "Political Economy," or "What I Know About Farming," ($1 50 each at retail).

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50 weeklies—The daily Tribune one year and either of the above mentioned books, or the series of Tribune Novels.

[One semi-weekly will count as two weeklies in the above. Double numbers of the Tribune Novels count as two.]

These premiums are better than the Tribune has ever offered before, and are believed to be better and more attractive than any that can be offered by any other responsible establishment.

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We have the only Reversible, Top-plate Cooking Stoves in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best Bakers and the heaviest stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantees. Also all kinds of Ranges and other Stoves. COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTONE COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSOMST IN THE WORLD.

New Advertisements.

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Only 25 cents a copy. Some idea of the attractions offered in the Christmas holiday number of "St. Nicholas, of which 100,000 copies will be issued, may be gained from the following: There are poems by Henry W. Longfellow and William Cullen Bryant; a fine hitherto unpublished sketch of Boy Life, by the late Theodore Winthrop; and a short story by the author of "Alice in Wonderland," a new fairy story "Sweet Marjoram Day," by Frank R. Stockton; "The Peterkins' Charades," by Lucretia P. Hale; a poetic riddle by Dr. J. G. Holland, and a comparison between the manners of young folks in old times and nowadays, by Gail Hamilton.

Of the story element, the brightest feature is the beginning of the new serial by Miss Alcott, entitled "Under the Lilacs," with illustrations by Mary Hallock Foote.

The Christmas number contains also the opening of a new serial story for boys, a tale of tropical life, by Gustavus Frankenstein, entitled "Tower Mountain," admirably illustrated by the artists Moran and Kelly; a portrait of Miss Alcott, with a little sketch of her life; several poems by Two Little American Girls; a play, and a Christmas Carol (set to music); and half a dozen complete short stories, bright, funny, exciting and pathetic, &c., &c.

The new cover is by the English Artist, Walter Crane, the famous designer of "The Baby's Opera."

ST. NICHOLAS FOR 1878,

Besides Miss Alcott's serial for girls, and the three serials for boys to follow each other in rapid succession, will contain a short serial story by the author of "The Schonberg-Cottage Family;" and an article, "Around the World in a Yacht, boys!" has been promised by a brilliant writer, now on the actual tour of the world in his own yacht. There will be contributions by a daughter of the famous Peter Parley, and a letter to Young Americans by George Macdonald. The "How" series of instructive papers, by various authors, will tell How to bind your books; How they mine coal; How to enjoy yourselves at home; How to be an agreeable guest; How to entertain company; How to be a carpenter; How to make an ice boat; How to build a house; How India Rubber is gathered; How matches are made; How money is made; How Mackerel are caught; How they laid the Atlantic cable; How they mine in California; How they work in the tea-country; How to be a parlor magician, etc. There will be also a series of stories and sketches of foreign life.

Travel and Adventure,

such as "Old Nicolai" (a Russian story), "A day among the Welsh Castles," "Easter in Germany," "The Indians of the Amazon," "How Kitty was lost in a Turkish Bazaar," "Master Montezuma" (a Mexican story) "Hanna, the Lapp Maiden," and many others. "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," "Young Contributors' Department," "Letter-Box," "Riddle-box," and "For very Little Folks," will be continued.

The four bound volumes of "St. Nicholas" already published are the most wonderful, beautiful, and attractive Christmas Present for Young People. Each volume is complete in itself. Vols. 1 and 2 $3 each; vols. 3 and 4, $4 each.

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Publications.

THE

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1878. ONEIDA, N. Y. $2 00

The events of the past year have opened the eyes of a great many people to the importance of socialism. We have had strikes, riots, and serious bloodshed on account of disagreement between laborers and capitalists. There has been a great business stagnation all the world over. Shops have been running on short time, or closed altogether, and the hands thrown out of work. But the rapid increase in all kinds of labor saving machinery has made it difficult, even in more prosperous times, for the poor and uneducated to earn their living in the present strife of competition in trade and manufactures. These conditions have given rise to the Workingmen's Party, which is now an important element in our politics and likely to become more so. Unlimited competition makes a few persons very wealthy, while tens of thousands become paupers and tramps—outcasts. This state of things cannot continue forever. There are better ways of doing. Every man, woman, and child should have a comfortable home and plenty of good food, without overwork.

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During the past week
During the past week
During the past week

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We have been receiving

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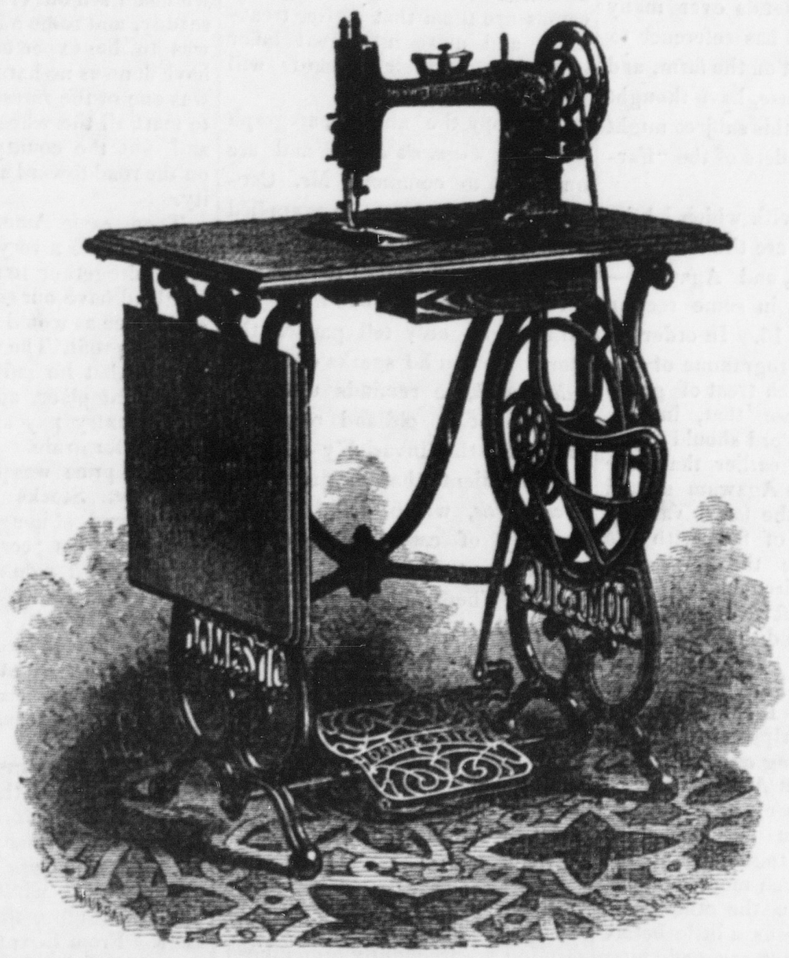

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Farm, Garden & Household.

Grape Cultivation.

It is our intention to devote some space to the discussion of every farmer turning his attention to the cultivation of small fruits. There are no farm products more easily cultivated than the grape, and there are none more highly appreciated or more palatable to the farmer's household; but many who would like to plant think the time two long to wait for a crop and thus loose the use of valuable time. Now is the accepted time. If every farmer would resolve to plant one vine, according to the best information he can get, a splendid grape crop would be harvested in a very few years. Read what a correspondent says about it in the "Practical Farmer":

As far as varieties are concerned my experience has been quite limited, but as it extends over many years of time and has reference to growing this fruit on the farm, and solely for family use, have thought a few lines upon this subject might interest some readers of the "Farmer."

The varieties with which I have had most to do are the Hartford Prolific, Concord, and Agawam—the latter known in some section as Roger's No. 15. In order to carry out the programme of the many books which treat of grape culture, I suppose that, in this climate, the Hartford should ripen about ten days earlier than the Concord, and the Agawam should be ripe with the latter variety But, as a matter of fact, with me neither of these three varieties fulfill the requirements of the books. The Hartford and Concord ripen together, and the Agawam is later than either. There is no possible doubt as to the genuiness of the varities, but I think the irregularity about ripening is due to an error in putting out the vines. The Hartford and Agawam have a northern exposure, and the Concord a southern outlook. The vines are near together, but the Concord gets much more sunlight and warmth than the others, and consequently ripens a little before its time, while they are made later by being shaded. I think this method of setting is a great error. The location should be chosen so as to allow equal warmth to the various varieties, so that one need not be forced to the injury of another.

I also made a mistake in putting up a trellis. This I made about seven feet high, six feet wide, and covered the top with slats. On each side of this the vines were set. When vines grow on such a trellis it is very difficult pruning them, and also inconvenient picking the grapes. I would much rather have a single line of posts with slats nailed to them, like a board fence.

In the line of pruning I have done as many other farmers do—sometimes attended to it and sometimes neglected it. I think the main part of this work should be done either very late in the fall, in the winter, or very early in the spring. But I have found that when this has been neglected, or the vine has made extremely rapid growth, summer pruning can be made extremely useful in preventing mildew and hastening the ripening of the fruit. Still this must be done with care, as the leaves are a very important part of the vine, and if too many are removed the quality of the fruit will be seriously injured.

As to which is the best grape among the varieties named, tastes differ very much. For myself I greatly prefer the Agawam, but on account of a peculiar flavor some do not like it at all. The Concord is a good, substantial grape and should be found on every farm. The Hartford, when properly located, has the merit of earliness, and the quality is pretty good.

If this meets the eye of any farmer who has got no grape vines let me urge him to get some next spring. If not for his own sake, he should do it for the benefit of his wife and children. To those of my readers who have plenty of vines I would simply say, take good care of them and you will be amply rewarded for all your care and toil. E.

Profitable Experimental Cultivation.

Superintendent Carter, of the Eastern State Experimental Farm, in his annual report, has the following to say in relation to the success in orcharding:

"Permit me to call your attention to the product of our orchard. We are giving this department more attention, and are amply repaid. It is, as you know, only a small orchard, selected and planted more for testing varieties than for profit yet its gross returns are nearly $900, besides fruit consumed and various root crops raised among the trees. Our treatment of this orchard, which seems to be successful, is surface cultivation, good manuring, as far as our means will permit, scraping and washing the trees with an alkaline mixture and a dressing of 5 or 6 pounds of muriate of potash to each tree. The trees were remarked as retaining their foliage and perfecting their fruit to an unusual degree. Some of our Bartlett pears weighed over a pound each, and were the finest of any exhibited at the fairs where they were shown. Our selected Bartletts and Seckel were also very fine, and sold at four to six dollars per bushel. From our experience we could safely urge farmers of Eastern Pennsylvania to pay more attention to fruit-growing, and can assure them that better treatment and more intelligent labor expended on their orchards will pay."

We copy the above paragraph from the *Farmer's Friend*, and are quite free to commend Mr. Carter's practical enterprise as applied to farming; but when he comes to convey his experience to farmers through the press, he is like many others, who only tell part of the story. When he speaks of an *alkaline wash*, he reminds us of the practice of an old and respected physician, that invariably informed his patients that he prescribed *a cathartic*, which, in the great majority of cases, would have been understood, if he had have said *physic*. When we come to consider that there are quite as many alkaline mixtures, if not more, than there are varieties of apples, the above paragraph, "washing the trees with an alkaline mixture," is quite unintelligible to the average farmer. It would have been far more satisfactory to have named the ingredients in the mixture, and for what purpose be applied it. Such paragraphs applied to farming are frequently pronounced "book farming," for the reason that the reader will rarely take time to hunt up the proper explanations, hence the importance of writers using the simplest language.

Clean Pig-Pens.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* makes the following suggestions under the head of

CLEAN PIG-PENS:

It pays well to keep pig-pens clean, and with a warm sleeping apartment, with plenty of straw. Hogs will fatten much faster in a comfortable pen than in one that affords but little protection against cold winds and storms.

"Will you please take a look at my pigs?" said a farmer. "I don't know what ails them; they don't grow much." I took a look, and such a pen! The mud was eighteen inches deep, and half of their feed was wasted in it. The sleeping place had no roof, excepting a few loose boards lying upon some poles, and the poor pigs had to lie in the mud, with the rains falling upon them in a deluge.

"My friend," said I, "it is no wonder that your pigs 'don't grow much.' Such a pen as this is a disgrace to any farmer. Clean out this mud, lay a floor, and make a warm, comfortable sleeping place for them, and I will guarantee that your pigs will grow as fat as mine, as they are of the same breed." He promised to do as I suggested, and two weeks later I called to see how he got along with his new pen. It was excellent; a floor was laid, new troughs procured, and the sleeping apartment was warmly weather-boarded, a new shingle roof was made, and his pigs lay embeded in clean straw.

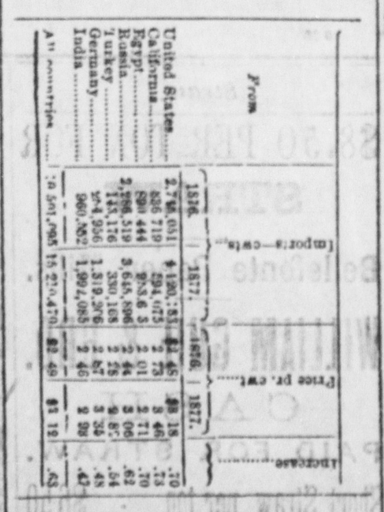
"All right," said I. "Now give them all they will eat,—not corn on the cob, but cooked feed, as Indian meal, potatoes, pumpkins, &c., cooked together. He did so, and two months later he came to me exclaiming, "Would you believe it! My pigs have gained, on an average, two pounds each a day, since I made my new pen!"

About one-half the farmers of Centre county will profit by the lesson if they will only heed it. The more imperfect the house for pigs to abide in, the more feed they will eat to no purpose.

Results of Speculation in Grain.

Excessive speculation is the curse of business in this country. Stinging experience has taught the lesson many times; again and again, that excessive cunning which overreaches itself has brought to grief, not only the mischief makers, but many who were willing to do a legitimate business. Yet as a people who do not seem to profit by the teaching, but at every opportunity rush into new speculative schemes, and throw away our best chances by trying to make to much of them. In the grain business, as in the stock market, the "bull" speculation of last summer has been very costly—how costly, the British trade reports already show. We had a magnificent crop. It was certain that we should have a much larger quantity than usual for export. There was a great war in Europe, and short crops in many countries, but especially in Great Britain. At a reasonable price it was certain that we could sell our enormous surplus readily, and some advance in price was to be expected, and would have done us no harm. The chance was one of the rarest and grandest to start all the wheels of industry, and put the country far forward on the road toward a solid prosperity.

Then came American speculation. We are a very "smart" people; altogether too smart to let England have our surplus grain at such price as would yield us a reasonable profit. The speculator calculated that he had Great Britain in a tight place, and could make that country pay as much as he pleased for grain. By well-known arts the price was pushed up unnaturally. Stocks were accumulated, and shipments checked; Liverpool was "cornered," it was thought, and would be forced to settle at our terms. And now we have the result. Great Britain has indeed been forced to buy, during the three months ending October 31, more wheat by 4,709,375 cwt. than it purchased during the same months last year, and has paid 63 cents more per cwt.; but it has taken from this country only 1,132,488 cwt. more, while its receipts from Germany have increased 1,064,250 cwt., from India 1,031,533 cwt., while even Turkey has much more than doubled its sales. From Egypt, in spite of the scanty crops and high price, there has been some increase. Instead of selling fully 9,000,000 bushels more to Great Britain than we did during three months last fall—which we might have easily and at a handsome profit—we have contrived to increase our sales only about 2,100,000, bushels. We might have realized an increased profit of 50 cents per bushel, or $4,500,000, but we demanded 70 cents, and realized only $1,470,000. The following shows the quantity imported from each country into Great Britian, from August 1 to November 1, this year and last, and the average price each year:



It will be obseved that the average increase of price was 63 cents per cwt., but that this country demanded 70 cents for wheat from the Atlantic coast, and 73 cents for wheat from the Pacific. With an enormous crop, we demanded as great an increase of price as Egypt, with a short crop. As a consequence, Russia took a little less advance, and increased its sales nearly 60 per cent.; Turkey took still less, and increased its sales 186 per cent; Germany took still less increase of price, and increased its sales 317 per cent. But United States Increased its sales only 31 per cent. Was there ever a clearer case of "the biter bit?"

Railways and ocean shippers are in part responsible for this result, for the advance in rates was unreasonably large. But the mischief has been mainly done by the great grain speculators at Chicago, Milwaukee, Baltimore and here. Repeatedly this season, they have forced prices upward so far that shipments could not be profitably made. Few will grieve that some of them have lost heavily, while others have still on hand large stocks of grain, just as some "bull" operators hold a great many railway shares that they would like to sell. But the greatest harm has been done to all legitimate business. The country has lost many millions which it might have fairly made, and really needs. Revival of commerce and industry has been delayed. A magnificent opportunity has been thrown away. All this has been accomplished by a smart effort to "corner" Liverpool.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Cob Meal.

There is a class of farmers, who have been many years trying to persuade themselves to believe that there is nutriment in dry corn cobs; so they take their corn to the mill in the ear, and the "grist" they take home looks large; but they might as well go to a sawmill, and bring home a load of sawdust to mix with corn meal, as mix cob meal with it. Nor has there ever been any proofs adduced that corn and cob meal is of the least advantage to stock over the pure article. It is true, it aids to fill up a cows's stomach; but it is real *nutriment* that cattle require, and not to have their stomachs distended with, that which affords no nourishment.

It is quite common to feed cattle cob meal in this section, because it saves trouble. He that expects to prosper without *trouble*, judgment and industry, in this acceptation of the term, will be disappointed, and the sooner he gets out of the old rute, the sooner prosperity will crown his efforts.

Household Recipes.

STUFFED CABBAGE.—Cut out the heart from a good sized cabbage and fill with a stuffing made of any nice cooked meat, finely chopped and highly seasoned; tie a cloth around the cabbage and boil in slightly salted water about two hours.

ORANGE CAKE.—One cup sugar, one-half cup butter, whites of three eggs, one-half cup sweet milk, one-half cup corn starch and one of flour, two teaspoonfuls baking bowder. Bake in layers. For jelly, beat white of an egg to a stiff froth; stir in two-third's of a cup powdered sugar and juice and grated rind of an orange.

CORN STARCH CAKE.—Two cups white sugar, one cup butter, whites five eggs beaten to a froth, one cup sweet milk, one teaspoonful soda, and two of cream-of-tartar, two cups of flour and one of corn-starch; flavor to taste.

BEEF STEAK ROAST.—Take a nice thick beef-steak, pepper and salt one side well, make a nice stuffing of bread-crumbs, seasonings, and onions, wet with egg; lay this over the steak, and roll up like a "roly-poly" pudding; tie with a bit of cord. Bake like any other roast.

TO KEEP LEMONS FRESH.—Many women in the country are puzzled to know how to preserve lemons fresh and juicy for any length of time. Our way has been to keep them in sour milk. The milk should be changed each day. When skimming in the morning, leave a pan standing and drop the lemons into it. In this way they will be fresh and nice for two or three weeks.

BREAKFAST DISH.—Chop fine as much cold beef or mutton as is required; add a pint, more or less, of good soup-stock; season with pepper, salt and ground cloves; thicken with browned flour and pour boiling hot over little bits of nicely toasted bread. Garnish with slices of lemon and serve at once.

Range for Fowles.

Here are some hints from Mr. Warren Leland, of Rye, N. Y.: "I have found that, for every hundred fowls you must give up at least an acre. But rough land is as good as any. Hens naturally love the bush, and I lop young trees, but leave a shred by which they live a year or more. These form hiding places and retreats for them. In such places they prefer to lay. I have great success, and it depends on three or four rules, by observing which I believe a good living can be made by hens and turkeys. I give my fowls great range. Eighteen acres belong to them exclusively. Then the broods have the range of another big lot, and the turkeys go half a mile or more from the house. The eighteen acres of poultry yard is rough land, and of little use for tillage. It has a pond on it, and many rocks, and bushes, and weeds, and sandy places, and ash heaps, and lime, and bones, and grass, and a place which I plow up to give them worms."

Bush House.

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BUSH HOUSE!

BELLEFONTE, PA.

has been recently thoroughly Renovated and Repaired, and under the management of the New Proprietor, M. F. D. McCOLLUM, formerly of Pittsburgh, is First-Class in All its Appointments.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.

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ARE SELLING VERY LOW

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ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line.

Vegetine.

VEGETINE

WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.

MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the well-known druggist and apothecary, of Springvale, Me., always advises every one troubled with Rheumatism to try Vegetine.

Read His Statement:

SPRINGVALE, ME., Oct. 12, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir.—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with rheumatism was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered everything with rheumatism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step; these attacks were quite often. I suffered everything that a man could. Over three years ago last spring I commenced taking Vegetine, and followed it up until I had taken seven bottles; have had no rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one who is troubled with rheumatism to try Vegetine, and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned. Yours respectfully,

ALBERT CROOKER.

Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries.

VEGETINE

HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

BOSTON, Oct., 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir.—My daughter, after having a severe attack of whooping cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend, she tried the Vegetine, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of Vegetine for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the Vegetine to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take, and I can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES MORSE, 364 Athens St.

RHEUMATISM is a Disease of the Blood.

The blood in this disease is found to contain an excess of fibrin. Vegetine acts by converting the blood from its diseased condition to a healthy circulation. Vegetine regulates the bowles, which is very important in this complaint. One bottle of Vegetine will give relief, but to effect a sure cure it must be taken regularly, and may take several bottles, specially in cases of long standing. Vegetine is sold by all druggists. Try it, and your verdict will be the same as that of thousands before you, who say, "I never found so much relief as from the use of Vegetine," which is composed exclusively of Barks, Roots and Herbs.

"Vegetine" says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies have failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir.—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker and Liver Complaint for three years; nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the Vegetine. I am now getting along first-rate, and still using the Vegetine. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complains. Can heartily recommend it to everybody. Yours truly,

MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,

No. 16 Lagrange St., South Salem, Mass.

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PREPARED BY

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass

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Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.

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Fancy and Toilet Articles, Etc.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

carefully compounded and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

This store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.

16-1y S. T. SHUGERT.

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TO SPORTSMEN!

Guns Will be Sold Positively

AT COST,

UNTIL DECEMBER 10TH,

FOR CASH!

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THEODORE DESCHNER,

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SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP.

CLARION, PA., December 14, 1875. *Messrs. R. E. Sellers & Co.*: Your Cough Syrup is doing wonders. Two doses cured me of a bad cough of one week's standing.—JAMES H. COULTER.

PITTSBURGH, March 21, 1876. *Messrs. R. E. Sellers & Co.*: Two bottles of your Imperial Cough Syrup cured me of a distressing cold, which settled on my lungs.—WM. REED. Price, 25 Cents.

R. E. Sellers & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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MORDICA HOLABAUGH offers his services as a laborer. Is willing to work. Will do any kind of labor. 15-tf

The Suburbs of London.

As for the river, in talking about London suburbs we should have come to that first of all. The Thames is the great feature of suburban London; and these neighborhoods are, for the most part, worth describing only as they bear some relation to it. Londoners appreciate their river in the highest degree; and they manifest their regard in a thoroughly practical fashion. They use the Thames; it might almost be said they abuse it. They use it, I mean, for pleasure; for above Chelsea bridge there are happily few traces of polluting traffic. When once indeed, going up the stream, you fairly emerge from the region of the London bridges, the Thames turns rural with surprising quickness. At every bend and reach it throws off something of its metropolitan degradation; with each successive mile it takes on another prettiness. By the time you reach Richmond, which is only nine miles from London, this suburban prettiness touches its maximum. Higher in its course the Thames is extremely pretty; but nothing can well be so charming as what you see of it from Richmond bridge and just above. The bridge itself is a very happy piece of picturesqueness. Sketches and photographs have, I believe, made it more classical. The banks are lined compactly with villas embowered in wailed gardens, which lie on the slope of Richmond hill, whose crest, as seen from below, is formed by the long bosky mass of Richmond park.

To speak of Richmond park is to speak of one of the loveliest spots in England. It has not the vast extent of Windsor, but in other respects it is quite as fine. It is poor work talking of English parks, for one is reduced to ringing the changes of a few lamentably vague epithets of praise. One talks of giant oaks and grassy downs, of browsing deer and glades of bracken; and yet nine-tenths of what one would say remains unsaid. I will therefore content myself with observing that, to take a walk in Richmond park and afterward repair to the Star and Garter inn to satisfy the appetite you have honestly stimulated, is as complete an entertainment as you are likely to find. It is rounded off by your appreciation of the famous view of the Thames from the windows of the inn—the view which Turner has painted and poets have versified, and which certainly is as charming as possible, though to an American eye it just grazes a trifle painfully, the peril of over-tameness. But the river makes a graceful conscious bend, and wanders away into that thick detail of distance characteristic of the English landscape.—*The Galaxy.*

Picking Geese.

Picking should be done in a close room or every breath of air will scatter the feathers and down. Having taken up your bird, draw a long stocking over its head and down on the neck, to prevent its wreaking its vengeance on you by its merciless biting.

The wings are formidable weapons also, and must be held, or their blows will leave many a black and blue mark as evidence of their power. Geese might be picked on a caponizing table and fastened in the same way as a chicken for the operation of caponizing. Pick when the quill of the feather is ripe, that is, clear; while the feathers are developing the quill is filled with bloody matter, which shows their unfitness for picking. When picking, take all the small feathers, leaving all the large ones, except a few under each wing, which must be plucked in order to keep their wings from drooping. Take off the down only in warm weather. The number of times it is best to pick geese in a season depends upon the climate. The rule we have given above will enable any one to determine when the feathers will do to pluck. Keep the geese in a warm place when they are out of water, if the weather is cool after picking. The early goslings might be picked when their feathers are grown and ripe, and yet grow out full in time for fattening, for the holiday market. The yield of feathers will be about one-quarter of a pound from each goose, and these alone will very nearly pay for rearing them.

Hessian Fly.

I saw an inquiry in the *Country Gentleman* of Nov. 15th, regarding the Hessian fly. I send you a sample of wheat on which you will see a small brown egg. This wheat was taken from a field sown about the first of September. All early sown wheat is full of these eggs, but it is apparently uninjured. Are they the eggs of the Hessian fly? If so, what time do they hatch in the spring? Is there any way of destroying them? Will a thorough harrowing at the time of hatching destroy the fly? R. B.
Gardner, Kas.

[There were in the package sent two or three Hessian flies in the pupal state. No eggs could be discovered. These pupæ will change to perfect insects in the spring, in time to lay the eggs for a brood of larvæ which will suck the juices from the stems of the wheat, (after it has headed out) so that it will fall over, or, as commonly expressed, it will "crinkle" badly. Harrowing would not kill the flies, but would possibly stimulate the growth of stools which escape the fly, so that a fair stand might result. There is no way yet discovered to destroy the fly, but late sowing prevents its attacks.]
—*Country Gentleman.*

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his forthcoming annual report, makes some startling revelations as to the extent of the illicit manufacture and sale of spirits and tobacco. Over three thousand illicit stills have been running during the past year, mostly in the Southern and Southeastern States, although Pennsylvania and Maryland have contributed their quota to the enormous list. These stills are generally carried on in a small way by ignorant and desperate characters, are located at inaccessible points away from the ordinary lines of travel, and their products are mostly for home consumption. Their existence therefor has but little upon the market. The most extensive frauds in tobacco manufacture have been discovered in the Fifth District of North Carolina, where last spring eighteen factories were seized and twenty three persons arrested. The Commissioners recommend that for the purpose of suppression, additional powers to make arrests be given the United States Marshals.

FORCED MEAT.—Take bread-crumbs (dry bread grated is as good), add one-third as much chopped suet, thyme or other herb to taste; salt and pepper; beat up eggs enough to wet it to a paste; stuff your roast, fish, or fowl with it, or lay it in the pan among the gravy.

SWEET POTATOES.—These we find excellent roasted with beef. First steam until almost done; remove the skins, halve if large, and bake in the pan with the roast meat; baste often with the drippings.

Nothing so discourages a young man at a picnic as to fall over a log and lose the rear suspender buttons. It's hard work to stick thorns in place of them.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Harper's Magazine for Dec., 1877.

Harpers Magazine for December fully maintains the leading position which this periodical holds, both as to literary and artistic excellence. Readers will first of all turn to Longfellow's, "Keramos," beautifully illustrated by Abby and Fredricks. While the subject of the poem is one dear to the hearts of all bric-a-brac hunters, the poet has transcended its more obvious features, and given us not only a poem of marvellous skill in realistic description, but also an imaginative work of the highest order. The fashioning of clay in the potter's hand typically suggests the subtle fashions of human life and nature—the key-note of the whole poem being the idea of change. The potter's song, bits of which occur as frequent refrain, imbues the poem with a human sense, and relieves it of any appearance of abstract generalization or of merely speculative reflection.

The Number opens with Milton's "Hymn on the Nativity," with seven effective illustrations by Fredericks.

Mrs. Spofford contributes a paper, beautifully illustrated, on "Elizabethan and later English Furniture." It is a careful study of decorative art in England since Renaissance, and the author's graceful style renders it as attractive as it is instructive.

Mr. William H. Rideing contributes a paper on the "Metropolitan Newspaper," which will be universally popular. It is embellished by twenty-seven illustrations, including portraits of prominent New York editors.

"Many Leaves and few Grapes" is an Italian Christmas story, by Virginia W. Johnson, with two striking illustrations by Abbey.

This Number is especially rich in fiction. Miss Thackeray begins a new story, "Da Capo;" and Edward Everett Hale's story, "Back to Back," is concluded. There are also six admirable short stories. "The man in the Cage" is a very strong story, by Rebecca Harding Davis; "The Daily Advertiser," by H. E. Scudder, is an extravaganza, sufficiently dramatic for the stage; 'My Uncle's Heiress," by Charles De Kay, is novel and exceedingly clever; "Master Robby's Romance," by Henrietta H. Holdich, is a very humorous story; 'Was it Love or Blindness?" is by the author of "The Chimera of the Coach," which attracted so much notice last summer.

M. D. Conway contributes an entertaining description of his visit to Jamrach's—the London man who supplies the zoological gardens of Europe with animals.

E. S. Nadal contributes an interesting study of the "Cosmogony of Paradise Lost."

Besides the poems already mentioned, there is one contributed by James T. Fields, entitled "Mammoth," and one "To a Friend who Slept Ill," by Edgar Fawcett.

The editorial summaries are as varied and entertaining as usual.

Wide Awake for December, 1877.

The December Wide Awake opens with "A Fox," a spirited story for boys, by Elizabeth Kees. It has a capital frontispiece drawn by Robert Lewis, and is altogether just such a healthful story of fun and adventure as ought to be given to the boys. "Child Marian Abroad" comes home, and will retire into private life, we suppose, but her name and memory will be fragrant in the hearts of thousands of children for years to come. There is an end also made of Emily Howe's troubles in "Solomon's Seal," Sophie May's delightful serial, "Prue's Pocket-Book," and "The Wedding at Podger's" are capital stories. For more solid reading, three fine articles are given, 'How to make a Fire," by J. F. Packard, "Uncle Sam's Almanac," by W. T. G., and the fifteenth paper of the "Poets' Homes," this one being about T. B. Aldrich, chattily and charmingly written by the poet's friend, George Lowell Austin, and is finely illustrated, among the pictures being an excellent portrait. There are several little gems of poems in the number, by Edgar Fawcett, Ella Farman, Annie Boynton, Averill, etc., together with Parlor Pastimes, Music, Prize Tangled Knots, etc.

The "Behaving" paper, on "How to Amuse Young Children," by the author of "Ugly Girl Papers," is alone worth the price of the number in any family where there are little folks.

In the January number there will be a long story by Mrs A. D. T. Whitney, entitled, "The Little Savages of Beetle Rock," and none of the boys and girls should miss it.

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Dickens's Little Folks.

Nothing has given the writing of CHARLES DICKENS so strong a hold upon the hearts of parents as the well-known excellence of his portrayal of children and their interests. These delineations having received the approval of readers of mature age, it seemed a worthy effort to make the young also participants in the enjoyment of these classic fictions.

With this view, the different child characters have been detached from the large mass of matter with which they were originally connected, and presented in the author's own language, to a new class of readers, to whom the little volumes will, we doubt not, be as attractive as the larger originals have so long proven to the general public.

A series of twelve volumes has been prepared, presenting, among others, the following characters: "LITTLE PAUL," from Dombey & Son; "SMIKE," from Nicholas Nickleby; "LITTLE NELL," from The Old Curiosity Shop; "THE CHILD WIFE," from David Copperfield, &c., &c.

A new edition of the first volume of this series, "LITTLE PAUL," from Dombey & Son, has just been issued, illustrated by Darley and attractively bound. The other volumes will follow at short intervals.

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THE December or holiday number of DOMESTIC MONTHLY is an exceptionally capital number. It appears in an enlarged form, and is full of attractions. Among its fashion literature we find a comprehensive review of fashions, giving a full and intelligent account of the many prevailing and forthcoming novelties in every department of fashion, articles on fabrics, trimmings, cloaks and wraps, shawls, millinery, furs, shoes and stockings, coiffures, lingerie, domestic art, etc., and full descriptive articles on the ladies' and children's costumes illustrated and represented on the handsome plate. The very latest intelligence is embodied in these articles, and in no other periodical can the ladies find such an abundance of useful and practical information concerning Winter fashions, or their wants so completely and satisfactorily supplied, as in this excellent number. Most of the articles are profusely illustrated with fine engravings and an unusually handsome plate representings stylish street costumes, is also provided.

The literary contents are of very high order. The principal attractions are a continuation of Mary Cecil Hay's charming novel, "Her Three Lovers," a very entertaing sketch entitled "Arnold Lee," a Christmas story, several very fine poems, and a most interesting and instructive paper on the "Human Hand." The Miscellany, Small Talk, Household Department, Recent Literature, Mosaics, etc., are unusually full, and add not a little to the interest and attractiveness of this specially interesting and attractive number.

The DOMESTIC MONTHLY is published by Blake & Company, 849 Broadway, New York, at $1.50 per year. Specimen copies, 15 cents.

The International Review

For November will contain Hon. John Jay's answer to the recent final action of the N. Y. Historical Society on Motley's Appeal to History. The same number will contain a Sonnet to the memory of Motley, by Bryant. Other articles of interest to the public will be Hamerton's Twelfth Art Letter, An original criticism by a Frenchman, Chas. Gindraz, on the last Salon, in which Thiers and MacMahon are described from an artistic standpoint. A very valuable article on Islam, and the Ottoman empire, by a Chaplain in the U. S. Navy, General James H. Wilson's Criticism of Dr. Mahon's Critical History of the Civil War. Horace White on the Present Phases of the Currency Question, &c., &c. Get a copy. For sale by booksellers and newsdealers. Price, $1.00 a copy; $5.00 a year. Or sent post-paid on receipt of price by A. S. BARNES & CO., publishers, New York.

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Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, F & A. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

The Milesburg Centennial Temperance Club, meets every Friday evening.

Millheim Council, No. 309, O. U. A. M., meets every Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M., in their Council Room, Wilt's building.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

The Centennial Temperance Club, of the U. S., meets every Monday evening in Bush's Arcade.

Pennsvalley Lodge, No. 275, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Pine Grove Mills.

Lick Run Lodge, No. 311, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Howard.

Centre Hall Lodge, No. 895, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellow's Hall.

Bellefonte and County.

——Diaries for 1878 at Welch's.

——One ton of candies for the holidays at Welch's.

——The Masons and Odd Fellows of Centre Hall will hold a joint festival during the holidays.

——At the time of this writing we are just experiencing the mildest weather within the memory of that old fellow denominated "the oldest inhabitant."

——Our readers who may want to learn about the far west are referred to the advertisement of the *Kansas Farmer*, an old established and popular journal in the west. It is published at the capital of the State.

——Last Sunday morning, about 3 o'clock, Sellei's foundry at Oak Hall was entirely destroyed by fire. John S. Foster's buildings, about one hundred yards from the fire, were in great danger from flying cinders.

——It is said that Martin V. Turner, who was convicted some time ago in Clearfield of the murder of his alleged paramour, a Mrs. Waples, will be able to prove an *alibi* before the board of pardons at its next session.

——The solid gold society badges delivered by the Franklin Jewelry Co., No. 704 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, are exactly as represented. All orders are promptly filled, and no one need hesitate about sending them money.—*Christian Voices*, Philadelphia.

——Next week there will be no paper. This being number 50 completes volume 2. Our year's work is closed and our hands will now take their Christmas recreation. Our next paper will appear January 2, 1878. We wish all our readers a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

——The funeral of Joseph G. Zimmerman, of Zion, is said to have been the largest ever witnessed in Nittany valley; there were over one hundred and twenty-four carriages in the procession. It will be noticed that this was the young man who was accidentally shot while on a deer hunt near Snow Shoe some weeks ago.

——The fruitful presence of immoral agencies that infect the streets in night-leprosy, may be expected to develop a rich harvest of contagion, crime, and fatherless pauperage. So long as night-hawks and wounded doves linger in the alleys, moral and physical pestilence will pervade the atmosphere. —— *Osceola Reveille.*

——Last Saturday night as Dr. Fisher, of Zion, was returning home in his buggy he was obliged to pass a horse that was tied near the road. When immediately opposite, the horse began to kick, and got his feet entangled in the hind wheels of the doctor's buggy, throwing him to the ground and bruising him severely.

——Boucicault says there isn't a dramatic critic in the world who can tell what a comedy is. "Is it a comedy," inquires the Detroit *Free Press*, "when you go down cellar with the hired girl to see where the leak in the water-pipe is, and the candle blows out, and your wife stands on the stairs and yells for a match and makes pungent remarks at the same time?"

——Now, when the holidays are approaching, and everyone has friends to entertain, it is important to know where to purchase goods cheap and of the first quality. Such a place is Sechler & Co.'s, in the Bush House block. He has a very large assortment, purchased especially for the holiday trade, consisting of nuts, rasins, prunes, confectionery, teas, coffee, sugar, salt, queensware, woodenware, cigars, tobacco, spices, flour, molasses, oils, and, in fact, everything that is ever found in a first-class grocery store. Call at Sechlers for your groceries, and you will be sure to purchase if you do.

HISTORY OF CENTRE COUNTY.—We have just completed at this office a work entitled "The Industries and Institutions of Centre County," and we hazard nothing in saying that it is a work that should be in the hands of every intelligent man or woman in the county whose interests are in any way identified with the interests of our people, or who has any desire to become acquainted with our local history. The work is very carefully compiled by the author, Mr. Maynard, and he has been assisted by men fully conversant with the subjects upon which they write; as, for instance, the iron industries are written up by Robert Valentine, Esq; the banks, by E. C. Humes; the newspapers, by Jno. T. Johnston; the doctors, by Dr. T. R. Hayes; the bar, by J. H. Vosburg; the schools, by Prof. Henry Meyer; the State College by the professors of the college; the churches by clergymen of the different denominations, and so on. Every institution and enterprise is presented by men the best qualified by education and experience to write on subjects upon which they are the most conversant. Any person who has any knowledge of such labor will see at a glance that an immense amount of application and research is required to produce such a work. The author, together with his partner, have traveled the county and spared no pains to search out every little incident of local importance which would be calculated to add interest to the book. The history of every town is written by the compiler, who has obtained his information from the township records and the recollections of the oldest inhabitants. In this work there are a great many names and dates, and it will be wonderful, therefore, if there are not some errors. The publishers have aimed at perfection, yet knowing that all human efforts are, at the best, imperfect, they do not expect but that there will be some mistakes for the critical to criticize. It will furnish data for the future historian, and will be a great credit to the county. We have a local history of which any county may well feel proud. Our resources are wonderful; our sons have graced the highest positions within the gift of a free people; our schools are second to none in the State or nation. In this book these facts are gathered and presented to the reader in a pleasant, versatile style, that cannot fail to please all classes. It will be of interest to the soldier, containing, as it does, a list of all the soldiers who participated in the late war, as correctly as can be found by the most careful search of the records. As a work of reference, it is of incalculable value, and in after years will be of increased importance—in fact, it will be a standard work, and the data from which all future local histories must be made up. We have heard some express the idea that after a short time from the date of its issue it can be purchased for a less price than it is now offered by the publishers. This is a mistake; the edition is small and most of the books are now sold. They will, therefore, soon be run out, and a new edition cannot be printed without great expense, and probably will not, at least for years. It will be necessary, therefore, for all who want to procure the work to do so at once, which they can do by addressing this office; price $3.00

——Col. A. Frank Seltzer, of Lebanon, Pa., will deliver his celebrated lecture, entitled, "What I know about money," before the Teacher's Institute at Bellefonte, Wednesday evening December 25. This lecture is replete with instances as seen and experienced in real life, with and without money. The straitened circumstances of the indigent, and the luxury of affluence, are portrayed in a vivid and humorous manner. The uses of money, wise and unwise, as seen in life, will be presented in a style rich and racy. The following endorsement is from the Monongahela Valley *Republican:*

> Col. A. Frank Seltzer, of Lebanon, author of Paul Grover's Fortune, delivered a lecture on Tuesday evening on the subject of "Money," in Odd Fellows' Hall. For once there was a good turnout. The lecture was full of sparkling gems of wit, nice, little, delicate bits of irony, plenty of rich pathos, and a fund of genuine humor supplied the mirth-provoking anecdotes of the evening. We were well pleased, well entertained, and thoroughly enlivened, and in saying this, we believe we reflect the sentiments of the entire audience.

——The Centennial Temperance Club will celebrate their second anniversary at the court house in Bellefonte, Tuesday evening, January 1, 1878, commencing at 7 o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend. The club feel like congratulating themselves and the public on their continued prosperity, and while they feel thankful for their success they cannot forget that it is due in a great measure, to the heartfelt sympathy and support which they have received from all classes of the people of the town. It is hoped that all will attend this anniversary meeting and lend a helping hand to this good cause by the support of their presence at this meeting. The following order of exercises has been arranged:

1. Music, by Orchestra.
2. Address of Welcome, by the President.
3. Music, by Glee Club.
4. Address, by Hon. John H. Orvis.
5. Song, by E. M. Blanchard.
6. Report of the Club, by J. W. Gephart.
7. Music, by Glee Club.
8. Five Minute Addresses, by any person.
9. Music, by Orchestra.
10. Address, by J. L. Spangler.
11. Experience, by D. H. Hastings.
12. Duett, by two of the boys.
13. Music and Adjournment.

——Mottoes, only 3 cents, at Welch's.

——Our correspondence, signed "Madison Drake," will appear in our next issue.

——Teachers and Sunday-schools supplied with all kinds of confectionery at wholesale prices at Welch's.

——There will be a grand masquerade ball on New Year's eve, at Bush's Hall, given by the Logan Hose Company. Special invitations are given to the ladies.

——Welch & Co. have decidedly the largest and handsomest stock of holiday goods ever brought to Bellefonte. Their store is one of our institutions, and the fact is appreciated by the rush for Christmas presents.

——We call attention to the advertisement of Dr. R. E. Sellers & Co., in this paper. Their cough syrup has been in use for over fifty years, and thousands are living witnesses of its wonderful curative power. It is pleasant to take, and sure to cure coughs, cramps, bronchial affections, tickling in the throat, and all diseases of a kindred nature. You can have a doctor always in your house by keeping Sellers' family medicines always on hand. For sale by all druggists.

——Joseph Zimmerman, who was accidentally shot while out hunting in the woods near Snow Shoe a few weeks ago (an account of which appeared in the REPUBLICAN at the time), died at his residence in Walker township, a week ago last Monday. The ball struck him in the side and passed round the ribs to near the spine, paralyzing him, and he never recovered from the paralysis. This is a sad warning to all hunters in the future. Bearing this sad case in mind, we hope all will be sure what they are firing at before they shoot.

—— Our carrier has served our customers faithfully for the past year. Indeed, we never have heard so little complaint. We hope, therefore, that our friends will remember him on New Year's day when he comes around with his annual address, and help him along with such "circulating" encouragement as they of their bounty may be able to dispense with. He will appear to our patrons ushering in the infant year with an address which will be both newsy and racy and cannot fail to interest. But aside from the value of the address we hope our patrons will feel under some obligations to the carrier for the faithful performance of his duties, and remember that whatever they do give goes to supply with spending money a poor printer's devil, who will put to good use the little donations which they may be pleased to give.

HOLIDAY MUSICAL CONCERT.—On Friday evening, Dec. 28th, in the Court House, will be given perhaps one of the choicest and rarest vocal and instrumental musical entertainments that our music-loving people have been treated to for many a day. Preparations have been quietly and persistently going on for a considerable time among the young ladies and gentlemen of the St. John's Catholic church, and continued practice and drill have developed admirable proficiency, and, in many instances, rare talent among them. The proceeds of the concert will be for the benefit of the church. In addition to the array of home talent, we are pleased to announce that there will be present assisting them Mr. Bernard Lauth, who is a highly cultured musician, and one of the most skillful violinists in the State. Mr. Lauth is the father of a family of natural musicians, and has two accomplished daughters, Miss. Geo. W. Cummerford and Miss Lauth, who will be present on this occasion and take part in this vocal and instrumental treat. These ladies have been educated in the best musical schools of Europe, and their rare natural endowments have been developed to the highest degree.

The announcement that Mrs. Joseph Schnell, of Binghamton, N. Y., will be present and sing at the concert will be hailed with delight by all who have had the pleasure of hearing this gifted lady. She has been here before, and sung in one or two church choirs, and all admired the great purity and compass of her voice. From the Binghamton "Republican," of Dec. 12th, we quote the following flattering notice of Mrs. Schnell, who took part in the first conservatory concert in that place: "Mrs. Schnell sang a soprano solo, 'Tarantella,' by Arditi, and in part second she sang 'Angel's Serenade,' with an accompaniment on the piano and violin. She was heartily encored in the first part, and responded with a beautiful song in English composition. Mrs. Schnell is too well known for her ability to satisfy and delight the public for us to comment at length. She is a general favorite. The 'Angel's Serenade' was one of the best features of the concert." The programme will be replete with the choicest classic and popular music, and we bespeak for our enterprising friend an appreciative and lucrative house.

——Many people are unfamiliar with the law in regard to estrays, and for the benefit of such, we print the following:

> The first duty of any one taking up an estray is to place a description of it on the books of the township clerk, and to advertise the same in a newspaper within ten days thereafter. A failure to do this lays such persons liable for damages. It is a foolish as well as a dangerous thing to take up property of this kind and hold it awaiting for an offer of a large reward.

CENTRE COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.—On Sunday evening last, the Centre County Bible Society held their third anniversary in the M. E. church of this place. The exercises were conducted by James Calder, D. D., president of the society. A beautiful and appropriate piece, entitled "The Bible," was sung by the choir after the usual exercise of singing and prayer. Dr. Calder briefly stated the object of the meeting and the success of the organization generally. The secretary then read the usual report, showing that the expenditures of the society exceeded the income by $50.66. The constitution of the society was also read, after which an address was delivered by Rev. W. W. Ellis, secretary of the Bible Society for the western district of Pennsylvania, on the Bible work generally, which was interesting and instructive, giving almost countless numbers of Bibles published and distributed by the different Bible societies, in over two hundred different languages, making glad the desolate and dark places; and that no one denomination could claim the honor of the wonderful success in spreading and extending the Gospel, but that the work was due to the united efforts of all Protestant denominations. Jas. Sommerville, D. Z. Kline, and Dr. T. R. Hays were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year. An appeal was then made to raise funds to pay the indebtedness of the society, to which the audience responded liberally by subscribing eighty dollars. The committee on nomination then reported for re-election the present officers, which report was received and adopted. Altogether it was a pleasant meeting, and the large and beautiful audience room was well filled with an attentive and appreciative congregation. The exercises were interspersed with appropriate music by the M. E. choir, and the officers of the society were cordially assisted by the Rev. Wm. Laurie, of the Presbyterian church of Bellefonte, and Rev. G. W. Miller, of the M. E. church, same place, whose assistance contributed mainly to the success of the meeting. Adjourned with doxology. H. Y. STITZER, Secretary.

——The State Grange began a session at Hollidaysburg on Tuesday, and consequently the depot was filled with a crowd more grave and sedate than usual. Mr. John Ferguson, of the Logan House, whose mind has a very religious turn, took in the situation at once, and concluded "dat dere must be a meetin' suah." He therefore accosted that man of varied information, Depot Master Wilson, with "whar's de meetin'; whar be goin' so many, many preachers?" It was explained to him that they were not preachers, but grangers—farmers, when John, still greatly surprised at so great a congregation of his agricultural friends, exclaimed, "'fore God, I took 'em for preachers, Massa Wilson!"—*Altoona Tribune.*

——Mr. Simon Loeb, of Lock Haven, died in that city a week ago last Monday forenoon, at the advanced age of eighty years. He was born in Bechtheim, Hesse Darmstadt, April, 1798, and emigrated to this country in 1854. He was a Levite, and one of the best informed men on Jewish religious history that can be found; was well acquainted with the Talmud. He is said to have been possessed with a remarkable memory. Last Wednesday his remains arrived at Bellefonte, where they were interred. Mr. Loeb was the father of Simon Loeb of the firm of S. & A. Loeb, well known merchants of this place.

——The Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society met at the house of Mrs. W. P. Wilson last Friday evening. There were over forty ladies present, which is a larger attendance than there has been for some time. Some very interesting reading by the president, and some excellent music rendered with masterly skill by Mrs. Dr. T. R. Hayes. All who attended passed a very pleasant evening, as well they might, for Mrs. Wilson is an excellent hostess, and can always make her guests feel at home.

——A confidential clerk of the Rothschilds, in Paris, lately absconded, after robbing his employers of $360,000. The money had been nearly all lost in stock speculations. Sechler's clerks do not do that kind of business; but if they did, Sechler would still go on selling the best goods to be found in the county cheap for cash, and would clean out the unworthy clerk as quick as a cat could wink her eye.

——The trial of Dr. Rankin, of Muncy, Lycoming county, on the charge of producing an abortion on the person of Miss Margaret Keller, which occupied the court at Williamsport, was concluded last Tuesday week, the jury rendering a verdict of acquittal. The parties were respectably connected and much interest was exhibited during the trial.

——Go to Welch's and buy one of those Automatic savings banks. It will encourage the boys to save their pennies.

——Photograph, chromo and motto frames, of every shape and at all prices, at Welch's.

——Sechler keeps the finest groceries to be found.

——Go to Sechler & Co. for your groceries.

——Gold pens and pencils at Welch's.

——Persons desiring to purchase Christmas presents will consult their own interest by calling to see the immense assortment presented for the holiday trade by James Welch, next door to the post-office. We called at this famous store a few evenings ago, and we can assure our readers that they have the finest assortment of really useful things to be found at any store this side of Philadelphia, and at prices that defy competition. Mr. Welch is not among those merchants who mark up the price of their goods just before the holidays, but he sells right along at the same low price. He has the finest assortment of books that can be found, and what more useful present can you make a friend? He has beautiful Bibles, Dickens' works, &c., and will purchase for any customer any books he may call for and at as low a price as it can be obtained in the city. Friends from the country, be sure to call on Welch and see what he has got.

——On Saturday last, as Mrs. Caroline Garthoffe was returning home from Bellefonte, she was thrown from the wagon and seriously injured, receiving several deep gashes on the scalp, and otherwise badly bruised. She was conveyed to the residence of Mrs. Wm. Garbrick, in Zion, where her injuries were dressed by Dr. P. S. Fisher. Her life is despaired of.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND.—The popularity and circulation of the *Farmer's Friend* is greater than at any time during its prosperous career. As a grange and agricultural paper it has no superior, and justly merits the confidence reposed in it by patrons and farmers. Its writers and contributors are the best in the country. It is a model of typographical beauty, and its sixteen pages abound every week in practical and interesting reading matter for the farmer, the farmer's wife and children. Address *Farmer's Friend*, Mechanicsburg, Pa. Terms: for a single copy, one year, $1.50; in clubs of five or more each, $1.25.

——The *Reporter* says that within two weeks two merchants, a dentist, a jeweler, a barber and a new store have opened up at Centre Hall. Also some new families have moved in, additions have been made to those already there and "more are to follow." See what a railroad is doing for Pennsvalley.

——No. 1 bargains in overcoats and suits at Newman's Eagle Clothing Hall. Good goods, low prices and honest dealing is his motto. 49 tf

MARRIED.

ERTLEY—KLING.—On the 11th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. George P. Hartzell, Mr. George A. Ertley to Miss Mary A. Kling, all of Jacksonville, this county.

LONG—CARSON.—On the 6th instant, at Pine Grove Mills, by Rev. H. F. Long, Mr. David M. Miller, of Union township, Mifflin county, Pa., to Miss Mary E. Carson, near State College, Centre county, Pa.

DIED.

HOY.—On the 10th instant, in Marion township, this county, Mrs. Rebecca Hoy, wife of John S. Hoy, aged 49 years, 9 months and 16 days.

SPARR.—In Harris township, November 26, Jacob Sparr, aged 91 years, 11 months and 3 days.

FOUCART.—At Elk city, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1877, of scarlet fever, after an illness of three days, Hattie, daughter of W. A. Foucart, formerly of this place.

She was a child of unusual intelligence and promise, was formerly a member of the Sabbath school connected with the Presbyterian church here, was well instructed in the fundamental truths of religion and died in the hope of a blessed immortality.

RICH.—At Unionville, of diptheria, November 17, 1877 Master David Campbell, elder son of J. Gillingham and Annie E Rich, and grandson of David Campbell, Esq., aged 4 years, 2 months and 20 days.

RICH.—At Prentice's Mills, near Bradford, McKean county, Pa., on the 6th instant, J. Gillingham Rich, aged 32 years, 7 months and 25 days.

Deceased was the youngest son of John G. and Lydia Rich, deceased, of Millville, Columbia county. One, who knew and loved him from his infancy, bears testimony to his amiable disposition and excellent qualities of mind and heart. In youth he was ambitious of excelling in all his pursuits, and being of decided literary tastes he was the delight of his parents and elder sisters and brothers, who rejoiced over the bright promise for future excellence, and hoped he would be one of those whose lives are a blessing and help to their kind.

Being early united in marriage with the amiable and refined daughter of David Campbell, Esq., near Unionville, Centre county, Pa., he bent his best energies to the promotion of her happiness and the welfare of his family. To this end, in these times of financial trouble, when that man is happiest who has most to do, he entered into the employ of a lumbering company in McKean county, where he had been most satisfactorily engaged for nearly nine months. He had given such good service that he was appointed to the post of assistant superintendent of the works, but the day before he was to enter upon his new occupation he met with a fearful accident. Assisting some men to load a heavy stick of timber on a wagon the skid slipped, letting it down upon him, crushing him to the ground, breaking his back and causing internal injuries. He lay three months, at times suffering fearfully; but after the first two weeks was for the most part "very quiet" and "very patient," manifesting a lively interest in the home and friends from whom he was separated. His young, stricken wife went to him at once, leaving behind their three little ones, and remained with him to the close. In the early part of November his brother Benj. Rich visited him, taking with him G.'s elder son, "wee Davie." Parents and child were delighted to meet, and the little fellow would stand by the sick father's bed side and entertain him with his innocent prattle, wise beyond his years. On the homeward journey little "Davie" sickened of diptheria, that dire disease for earth's little ones, and on the 17th of November he passed away from the loving hearts that would fain have held him here. Many loved—all admired him, and the hearts of the community sympathized with the parents and friends in his removal. But departing, he seemed to fulfill his mission to his bruised, worn and suffering young father, whose expressed wish to "be laid beside Davie" plainly indicates the fact that he felt his treasure was laid up in Heaven. In a few days "Gill," (as he was called), visibly weakened, and so sank steadily until he fell into a peaceful sleep of thirty-six hours, in which Azrael, the angel of death, summoned him away. We reverently trust his purified spirit has entered upon the blessedness of eternity, and is now united with those, who are "not lost but gone before," in praising Him who sitteth upon the throne and the Lamb, even Jesus Christ, through whose atonement, mediation and intercession a way of salvation is made for all who come unto God by Him. This is the blessed privilege of all who survive him, and may all learn well the impressive lesson, that this is not the place of our rest; but obey the divine injunction, "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh."

Rest thou in peace, our dear one,
Thy God hath called thee home,
Where sin can never enter,
Nor sorrow ever come;
But in eternal brightness
Thy soul is filled with love
To Him, who won forgiveness
And gave a home above.

Thou and thy sweet "wee Davie"
Have found each other there,
And perfect love surrounds you
Where all around is fair
Your lives were short and loving,
And now eternity
Will be too short for praising
Him who hath set you free.

May we, who still must linger
On earth a "little while,"
Gird on our Saviour's armor,
And know his loving smile.
Live to His praise while living,
And dying praise Him then,
Who won a home in Heaven
For all who plead His name.

PAM.

Unionville, December 10, 1877.
(Bloomsburg papers please copy.)

ZIMMERMAN—Near Zion, Centre county, Dec. 10, 1877, from the effects of a gun shot wound in the chest, accidently received while hunting on the Alleghenies on the 14th day of November, Joseph G. Zimmerman, aged 22 years and 1 day.

What a gloomy case to contemplate. Joseph G. Zimmerman is no longer counted among the living. The sun of his existence has been extinguished before it had reached its meridian. The awful experiment of life is with him forever closed. Its joys and sorrows, its hopes and fears, its fair visions and bright prospects, its golden opportunities, its grave duties, its responsibilities are all over, closed and concluded in the solemn silence of the grave. His spirit has returned to Him who gave it, and his body sleeps beneath the ground, to wake no more till the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God and come forth from their graves. How hard it was to watch day by day the life of poor Joe go silently but surely out, and feel that we were powerless to keep his feet from passing into the river, whose dark waters will hide him forever from our sight.

The circumstances connected with his sudden demise were truly mournful. Only five weeks ago Joseph was at home in the full bloom of youth, tall, stout and hearty, the ruddy glow of health upon his handsome countenance. In fancy we see him and his companions go forth on the morning of the first day's hunt, his fair, noble countenance all aglow with the fire of enthusiasm and excitement. They see a deer; the signal is given; he himself leads the way; but now a whizzing sound, a winding ball from his companion's rifle speeds through the air and pierces his chest. He falls, his life's blood gushes forth; his companions gather around him sorrow stricken and overcome with grief. Gently he is carried to the cabin, while the wild mountain breezes are waving over the cabin without. What a spectacle within. There upon his couch lies the wounded man, and around him are his loving brothers. Prayers are uttered and hymns sung, Joseph joining in. The following day he was conveyed home, only to remain a few short weeks when death closes the scene.

The social and moral elements of Joseph's character were of the highest order. None knew him but to love him. He was a fond and obedient son, a kind and affectionate brother, a pleasant and profitable companion, a faithful and reliable friend, and in his death showed the spirit, the faith, the hope—the triumphs of a true Christian. Cold and motionless he now sleeps in death, and the love-built hopes of his relatives and friends are entombed in the silent grave,

"Sweetly, as in sleep, reposing."

We mingle our tears and sympathies with yours, and would remind you that you mourn not as though you had no hope. Your loss was his gain. It is well with him. "To die was gain." His death was but his departure to heaven, and there, with crown and harp, he now joins in the chorus of angelic voices.

Companions of the departed one, let us all learn from Joseph's death the nature of human life, with all its hopes and interests. See here the brittleness of those ties which bind the loved ones of earth to our hearts and homes. Learn here the instability and vanity of all earthly possessions. Let us comfort ourselves with the words spoken to us at his grave by his beloved pastor, the Rev J. A. Bright, "Why art thou cast down, O, my soul? Thy brother shall rise again." PHILO.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Dec. 19, 1877.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 25
Red wheat	1 35
Rye per bushel	60
Corn, ear	40
Corn, shelled	50
Oats	28
Clover seed	4 50
Flour, retail per barrel	7 50
Flour, wholesale	6 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$12 00
Hay Mixed per ton	11 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	8 00
Shortstraw per ton	6 50@8 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	6
Cherries, dried, per pound seeded	10
Beans, per quart	8
Fresh Butter, per pound	28
Chickens, per pound	6
Cheese, per pound	20
Hams, per pound	16
Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	8
Eggs, per doz	25
Tallow, per pound	8
Potatoes, per bushel	30
Dried Beef	90
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	25
Canned Tomatoes, per can	16
Lemons, per doz	40
Dried sweet corn per lb	8

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

PHILADELPHIA, December 15, 1877.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	110¼	110¾
" " " '65, J. and J	105¾	106¼
" " " '67, "	108¾	109
" " " '68, " "	110¾	110¾
" 10-40 coupon	103	106¾
" Pacific 6's, cy	120¾	120¾
New 5 s, Reg. 1881	106¾	107
" " c. 1881	106¾	106¾
" 4½ Reg. 1891	104¾	104¾
" " c. 1891	104¾	104¾
New 6's Reg. 1907	101¾	102
" " c 1907	103	103¼
Gold	108¾	108¾
Pennsylvania	31¾	32
Reading	16¾	16¾
Philadelphia and Erie	10	10¼
Lehigh Navigation	15¾	15¾
" Valley	40¾	40¾
United R. R. of N. J.	119¾	120
Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R.R.	8¾	8¾
Northern Central	16	17
Central Transportation	31¾	33
Susquehanna	66	66¾
North Pennsylvania	86¾	87¾